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OF THE

N. Y.

NEW YORK

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GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

FEBRUARY 27th, 1894. 1869-1894

WITH BY-LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

BY T. A. WRIGHT, NEW YORK.

1895.

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MOTT MEMORIAL HALL,

64 Madison Avenue.

New York genealogical and biographical Society.
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...Twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York genealogical and biographical society, February 27th, 1894... New York, 1895.

SHELF CARD

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Speakers.

SAMUEL S. PURPLE, Chairman.

THOMAS G. EVANS, RICHARD H. GREENE,
GABRIEL GRANT, JAMES GRANT WILSON.

AFTERNOON RECEPTION

In the Rooms of the Society, 23 West 44th Street.

From 4 to 5.30 o'clock.

Reception Committee.

Miss Elizabeth Clarkson Jay,

Miss Lucy Du Bois Akerly,
Mrs. Henry Baetjer,
Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus,
Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earl,
Mrs. Henry Herrman,
Mrs. James Marsland Lawton,
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Mrs. Lucas Elmendorf Schoonmaker,
Mrs. Howard Townsend,
Miss Mary Mildred Williams,
Mrs. Mansfield Tracy Walworth,
Mrs. William Hopkins Young,

Mrs. John Augustus di Zerega.

EVENING EXERCISES.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE, 19 WEST 44TH STREET.

8.15 o'clock.

OVERTURE—Carmen—*Bizet.*

PRAYER, - - REV. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D. D., L.L. D.

SELECTION—La Serenata—*Moszkowski.*

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SOCIETY, - SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M. D.

ROMANZA—"O Promise Me!"—*De Koven.*

LETTER OF GREETING, - - HENRY R. STILES, M. D.

ADDRESS, - - - - MR. EDWARD F. DE LANCEY.

WALTZ—Espanã—*Waldteufel.*

ADDRESS, - - - - GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE.

ADDRESS, - - - - MR. HENRY T. DROWNE.

SELECTION—The Fencing Master—*De Koven.*

ADDRESS, - - - HON. ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.

POT POURRI—Orpheus—*Offenbach.*

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS, - - GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY.

MARCH—Washington Post—*Sousa.*

INTRODUCTORY.

A Society which successfully passes through twenty-five years of existence is in a position to congratulate itself and to be congratulated by its friends, and the attainment of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation is a proper subject of celebration.

So thought the members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and at a meeting called in the summer of 1893, a committee was appointed to prepare a programme for the anniversary celebration to be held on the 27th day of February, 1894, the Society having been formed on that date in 1869. At a meeting of this committee in October a sub-committee was appointed to consider and report upon the plan and scope of the celebration. Its report was unanimously adopted by the general committee, and in accordance with its recommendations, it was decided to give a reception in the rooms of the Society on the afternoon of the Anniversary Day, under the supervision of a committee of the lady members of the Society, and to hold a public meeting in the evening at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre. An executive committee, and committees on finance, on speakers, on programme and exercises, on printing and invitations and on reception and rooms were appointed and the best energies of all the members of these committees and of the general committee were enlisted to make the celebration a success. Dr. Samuel S. Purple, one of the earliest and most honored members, was unanimously chosen to prepare a historical sketch of the Society. General Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer of the United States Government, whose labors in Arctic exploration have given him world-wide fame and who is an enthusiastic genealogist, accepted an invitation to deliver the anniversary address, and Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston, N. Y., a member of the Society, was also invited to speak.

These addresses, with a prayer by the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D., Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of the City of New York, and short speeches by the ex-Presidents of the Society, should, it was decided, comprise the exercises of the evening.

Invitations to both the reception and the evening meeting were sent to all the genealogical and historical organizations throughout the country, and many responses were received congratulating the Society on its successful career and wishing it "many happy returns of the day."

The attendance at the reception and at the evening meeting was gratifyingly large and indicated how greatly the interest is genealogical research is increasing; and the Society started on its second quarter-century with every assurance of continued usefulness and prosperity.

Henry R. Stiles, A.M., M.D.

1881

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The officers and trustees of the Society and the invited guests, among whom were gentlemen representing many kindred organizations throughout the country, assembled in the library at half past seven o'clock on the evening of the Anniversary Day, and at half past eight o'clock proceeded to the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, in the building adjoining, and took seats upon the stage, the large audience which awaited them there having, in the meantime, been entertained by music from Stub's orchestra.

Dr. Purple, the chairman of the general committee, having announced the programme of the evening, called upon the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., to invoke the Divine blessing upon the Society and its work, after which Gen. James Grant Wilson, the president of the Society, took the chair and introduced the speakers.

PRAYER BY REV. DR. CHAMBERS.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the King immortal, eternal, invisible, the only wise God. Thou art the Father of Light, in whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning; from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. We bless Thee for the abundance of Thy mercies unto us. We thank Thee for life and health and reason, for home and country and friends, and for the blessings of a Christian civilization. Help us to make suitable return unto Thee for Thy constant and varied goodness unto us. We pray for thy blessing to rest upon the Society which this night celebrates the completion of twenty-five years of its existence. We thank Thee for the favor which Thou hast shown to it during the past quarter of a century; for the friends Thou hast raised up for it; for the degree in which Thou hast prospered its honorable and praiseworthy labors in recalling the past and transmitting its glories and its privileges to generations to come. Thou hast told us in Thy Word that the fathers are the glory of their children. Help us to bear in mind the teachings of Thy Holy Word, to recall the past, to cherish the

memory of what Thou hast done in the years that are gone; that we may imitate the virtues of our forefathers, and shun their failings, and so fulfil the purposes for which we were brought into existence. Be pleased to attend the exercises on this occasion with Thy favor and Thy blessing. Direct all that shall be said or done and cause it to inure to the welfare of this institution, that it may gain further friends in the time to come, and still more fully accomplish the praiseworthy object for which it was founded. Look upon us in mercy as we are before Thee. Forgive all our sins and accept us in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be all glory, now and forever. Amen.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M.D.

The duty has been assigned to me to outline briefly the history and work of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, whose twenty-fifth anniversary we this day celebrate.

On the evening of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1869, seven gentlemen, interested to a greater or less degree in genealogical history, on the invitation of Dr. David Parsons Holton, assembled at his residence. After the Rev. Edmond F. Slafter had presented the plan, scope and progress of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, which was organized in Boston in 1845, and of which he was then the corresponding secretary, it was determined that an effort should be made to establish a similar society in this city, for the State of New York.

After a free interchange of opinions, a committee was appointed to prepare a certificate of incorporation, and on the twenty-sixth of March, 1869, it was filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y. The trustees mentioned in this certificate met on the twenty-fourth day of April, and elected the officers of the Society. For the next ten weeks, the meetings of the Society were held at the residence of one of the members. The first quarterly meeting of the Society was held in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, on the seventh day of July, 1869. A committee had previously been appointed to prepare a seal for the Society, and on the eighth day of May, 1869, it was adopted by the Board of Trustees whose names are mentioned in the act of

incorporation. The objects contemplated, as announced, were to collect, preserve, and print when practicable, the scattered records of the early inhabitants of the colony of New Netherland, and Province and State of New York; to preserve the pedigrees of their families, and, as far as possible, those of other families.

These results could only be accomplished by the preservation of such material as:

First—Copies of ancient inscriptions and epitaphs; full and exact copies of inscriptions from the cemeteries, monuments, tombs, tablets, etc., to be found in every city, town, village and hamlet of the State; extracts from town, church and parish records; transcripts of public records of births, marriages and deaths, and of private family records; personal reminiscences and narratives, taken from the lips of old persons yet living among us; autobiographies; lists of soldiers and sailors, histories of regiments and military organizations, etc., in the Revolutionary War, the Second War, and the late Civil War.

Second—Lists of names found in ancient documents, such especially as were engaged in any honorable public service; also, the original documents or full copies thereof, where they contain any important facts illustrative of the lives and actions of individuals, or of the history of the State.

Third—Tables of longevity; statistical and biographical accounts of attorneys, physicians, ministers, and churches of all denominations; of graduates of colleges, governors, senators and representatives in Congress, or in the State Legislature, military and naval officers, and other persons of distinction.

Fourth—Biographical memoirs, sketches and notices of persons who came to North America, especially to the colony and State of New York, before the year 1700, showing from what places in Europe they came, their families there and their descendants in this country; full and minute genealogical memoirs and tables, showing the lineage and descent of families from the earliest date to which they can be authentically traced, down to the present time, with their branches and connections.

Fifth—Printed books, pamphlets, broadsides, etc., of a genealogical, biographical and historical nature; official reports, reports of societies; church manuals; historical, biographical, statistical, commemorative addresses, sermons, etc.,—anything, in fact, which preserves a name, a date or a fact which may possibly be of use to some future investigator.

It is difficult, indeed, for parties not conversant with genealogical and historical studies to appreciate how important a single fact may be in tracing their early ancestry. A fact of residence or removal, a date of birth, marriage or death, may furnish or corroborate some item necessary to connect the parted links of the ancestral chain, or to elucidate some important historical truth.

The objects and work here outlined have been kept constantly in mind by the members of this Society during the period of a quarter of a century, and to-day we come before the public to render a short and we trust a creditable account of our stewardship.

When this Society was organized, but few persons in our midst recognized the importance of our mission. The addition to the membership was slow, and at the close of the first year it was found that, notwithstanding a great amount of zealous effort, the Society numbered but thirty-six resident members, thirty-six corresponding, one honorary and four life members—in all seventy-seven members.

The literature of family history comprising printed pedigrees, books and pamphlets published in the colony and State of New York, from the introduction of printing here in 1693 to the date of our organization, amounted to scarcely threescore and ten in number, and many of these were pamphlets of less than thirty pages. Mark the contrast! The average issues during the past twenty-five years will equal this number in each year, and the rapid growth of this study has become an important factor in the requisites of social organization. So remarkably is this the case that all grades of the community are alive to the study, causing demands upon our own and other libraries for facilities of investigation which astonishes even the casual observer.

As before stated, additions to the resident membership of our Society at first came in slowly, but, as the years passed on, now and then a wealthy and liberal member joined our little band and became a warm friend.

One caused to be made, at great expense, an accurate transcript of the records of the Society of Friends in this city and vicinity.

A second paid the expense of a copy of the records of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of the City of New York, and also of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, from 1639 to 1800, at a cost of over fifteen hundred dollars.

A third contributed a transcript of the records of churches on Long Island, notably St. George Church, Hempstead.

A fourth, the records of Amboy, Woodbridge, Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting of Friends from 1686 to 1800.

A fifth, the records and family papers of the Macy and Coffin families, of Nantucket and New Bedford.

A sixth, a distinguished archivist and historian, important additions to the marriage licenses of the city and colony of New York, not comprised in the volume of marriage licenses published by the Legislature of New York in 1860.

And need I say that some of these benefactors having finished their earthly career, the influence of their good deeds still lingers around us, and we hope will awaken other members to emulate their noble example.

The board of trustees of the Society, toward the close of the first year, directed their attention to the matter of a medium for the publication of the Society's proceedings; and early in the month of December, 1869, a bulletin of eight pages was issued, the edition being 2,000 copies. It contained some notes on the history of the Society, a list of its officers and members; reviews of recent published works on family history, genealogy, local histories and biographies, in preparation and recently published, and a list of donations to the library. This was sent out as an experiment, to ascertain the desirability of the publication of a magazine. The response which this small tract called forth led the trustees, at a meeting held on the eleventh of March, 1870, to order the publication of a quarterly magazine in the interests of American genealogy and biography. A publication committee was appointed by the board, and the first number of Volume I. of the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" was soon issued. The subscription price was placed at one dollar a year, and the first volume comprised fifty-two pages. With the issue of the number for October, 1870, the continuance of the "Record" was announced and the size and price of the second volume increased.

It was soon evident that the magazine would prove an expense to the Society, and in December of that year a club was formed which was composed of a few members of the Society, who assumed the pecuniary responsibility of the publication, giving to the library the books received for review, and the balance of the edition not required for the subscribers. The "Record" Club

continued practically to manage the publication for five years, and until the amount received from subscriptions paid for its publication, when, at the desire of the board of trustees, the club dissolved and the Society assumed its duties and responsibility. The "Record" has now completed its twenty-fourth volume, and we can say, without fear of being charged with egotism, that the twenty-four volumes are a mine of New York family history and biography second to no other publication. The contributors to the pages of the "Record" have been and still are among the most distinguished and learned writers of this city and State. No genealogist or biographer can safely ignore the contents of these volumes; for in them are found the records of birth, marriage and death of the first white children born of Dutch, Huguenot and English parents on this Island and in the State—children born here before the purchase of the Island from its aboriginal inhabitants.

But it is not of these only that our volumes treat, but of all nationalities, from the first settlement of white men and white women upon these shores to the present time. In them have appeared the marriage, birth, baptismal and death records of the earliest, and many of the later churches and societies, organized during the first and second centuries of civilization upon these shores. Contributions to the history of ancient families in Albany, New York, and many other early settlements in this State, from competent and trustworthy scholars of American history, are found in its precious and most valuable pages. In so much as it is difficult to find a work in public libraries of this city that is as frequently called for by writers as the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."

The publication of the marriage, birth, or baptismal and death records of various churches in this city, early received the attention of the publication committee of the Society. In the volume of the "Record" for 1873 we commenced printing the registers of the First Presbyterian Church, which began in the year 1728, and have brought their publication down to the year 1800. In the same volume we began printing the records of the Society of Friends of the City of New York and vicinity, commencing in 1640 and extending down to 1800. In 1874 the records of the Reformed Dutch Church from 1639 were commenced, and the marriages have been printed down to 1800. The baptisms have also been printed down to 1746, and are being continued. These

records are the most complete of all the churches in the city, and their importance to the genealogist and historian cannot be over estimated. They throw a flood of light upon the genealogical and social history of New Amsterdam and New York, and scarcely a family whose ancestor arrived in the colony previous to 1700 but will here find a record of his descendants.

It may be asked how much of the vast material in possession of the Society has been printed? The answer is that the twenty-four volumes of our quarterly "Genealogical and Biographical Record" contain nearly five thousand pages relating to family history and biography. And that the first volume of the Society's collections, published in 1890, containing three hundred and forty pages, is made up of the marriages recorded in the archives of the first church established on this Island, in 1628, and it contains over 29,400 names of persons who were married before the year 1800.

By a wise provision in the by-laws of the Society, adopted at its institution in 1869—which provision still governs it—the fees of the life membership constitute a perpetual fund to be invested by the trustees for building purposes, the annual interest of which, if need be, may be used for current expenses. This fund has recently been added to by a loving mother's bequest of $20,000, in memory of her only son, who was a life member of our Society. This fund amounts at the present time to nearly $25,000, and is available only for a building for the Society's use. Such a building is greatly needed, and may we not hope that ere long some benevolent friend or friends will add to this a sum sufficient to place the Society in possession of a well-equipped building fully adapted to its wants.

But, ladies and gentlemen, we will detain you no longer. Suffice it to say, this Society feels that it has claims upon the public for having planted in the unpropitious soil of this City and State of New York a love for family history, and in furtherance of these claims we commend your attention to the speakers who will now, at the request of the president, address you.

LETTER FROM DR. STILES.

LONDON, ENGLAND, February 7th, 1894.

GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON,

President New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

New York City.

My Dear Sir:

I accept, with sincere pleasure, the opportunity afforded by your courteous invitation, to offer my congratulations to the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of its birth. I should, of course, prefer to be with you in person and to say what I have to say, with the living voice and from a full heart; but, as that cannot be, I shall have to ask you to be my mouth-piece for the nonce.

I very well remember the boisterously stormy evening in February, '69, when the Society was born at Dr. Holton's residence, No. 124 West 54th Street. The rain was a veritable deluge and the wind roared and "blew great guns;" but the medical faculty, true to their professional instincts, were there in force—besides our host, Dr. Holton, there were, I think, Dr. William Frederic Holcombe, my brother, Dr. S. Edward Stiles and myself; and the ministry was on hand also,—the Rev. Seymour A. Baker and the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, of Boston; and good mother Holton was hovering around with true motherly solicitude.

Dr. David Parsons Holton and his wife, Mrs. Frances K. Holton, natives of Massachusetts, but long residents of New York City, were undoubtedly the *parents* of this Society. The call for its existence came from them. They were largely engaged in extended genealogical investigations, and had felt the need of that aid and comfort which comes in all literary and scientific work from association with those of similar tastes and pursuits. And, being members of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston, they conceived the idea of securing the advantages of a similar organization for their adopted city and State. I remember that this first meeting—although we all met as absolute strangers and were but a handful in number—was enthusiastic, unanimous and practical in its sentiment and action. The child was born, and its first drawn breath gave evidence of good vitality. As regards the Society's "heredity," I may further say that, as Dr. and Mrs. Holton and myself (and possibly Dr. Holcombe) had long been corresponding members, and as the Rev. Mr. Slafter was then an active member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston (and, indeed, was present with us on that evening as its representative) our Society may well claim to be the "direct issue" of that venerable and excellent organization.

Then the scene changes. At its second and third meeting the infant organization finds itself "at home" with Dr. Holcombe, No. 54 East 25th Street, a position more convenient of general access than its original birth-place. Dr. William Frederic Holcombe, who will probably be with you on this evening, was *par excellence*, the FOSTER FATHER of this Society. In the genial atmosphere of his helpful presence and in his spacious consulting-room, the Society's education and the formation of its character was begun. Here came to us, I think, at a very early date, Dr. Samuel S. Purple, Gen. George S. Greene, Rev. Edward C. Marshall, S. Hastings Grant, Charles B. Moore, and many others whose names I cannot now recall; and here, week after week, we held eager and busy sessions over the formation of Constitution, By-Laws, etc., which being duly set in type, we discussed

leisurely from the frequently corrected proof-sheets. These, our organic foundations, were largely based upon those of the Long Island Historical and the New England Historic-Genealogical Societies—if I remember aright. And I firmly believe that not even the Constitution of the United States received from its framers more loving care and overwhelming wisdom than did these documents, which—with the aid of a Certificate of Incorporation, duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State—gave us official recognition in the World of Letters and of Action.

I think it was while we were here gathered, also, that we inaugurated the "Bulletin" (which after two years developed into the "Record") and of which, also, S. Hastings Grant and myself were the first editors; much of the real work being done at Mr. Grant's office in lower Broadway. I have never regretted that we made this early start in this direction; it has proved to be the mainstay of, and best apology for the Society's existence thus far. The Board of Trustees, whatever may have been the fluctuating fortunes of the Society, at times, has always stood manfully by the "Record"; and the Publishing Committee, whatever changes of *personnel* it may have undergone, has always been wise, earnest and persevering in the conduct of its finances and character. Those of you who are old members will, I am sure, join with me to-night in honoring Dr. Samuel S. Purple, to whose unwearied interest and ability for over a score of years, the "Record" is so greatly indebted for its value.

Then, having gotten our baby Society so that it could "toddle" upon its constitutional legs; and having outgrown Dr. Holcombe's nursery-room, we betook ourselves to that weird and depressing mausoleum at No. 64 Madison Avenue, known as The Mott Memorial Hall. Here, cramped for room in which to stretch our growing limbs; limited to one or two evenings a month in which to meet our friends; chilled to the bone by the musty atmosphere of dead and decaying medical literature, we were—for some years—in danger of growing prematurely old, and ultimately dying of "dry rot." But, after all, the blood of youth was stronger in us than we thought; we recklessly bought ourselves an expensive book-case for our library beginnings; and, when, speedily, that became over-full, we hired a little hall-room off the lecture-room; and, finally, we boxed up our least needed literary treasurers and hired storage for them up in the attic. And our membership increased apace. Among them John Stagg Gautier, whose early and lamented death deprived the Society of a model Recording Secretary; Edward F. De Lancey, Gerrit H. Van Wagenen, Martin H. Stafford, Evelyn Bartow, Henry T. Drowne—yourself, Mr. President, and many others—most of whom are still with you—but some of whom have "fallen asleep." The first who held the office of Register of Pedigrees was Dr. S. Edward Stiles, who, I may mention *en passant*, was the designer of the Society's official seal.

We had very pleasant times in old Memorial Hall, although we did protest, especially at each recurring "quarter-day," that we must and would find some livelier and more attractive home. But the curse of Poverty and the ban of Conservatism were heavy upon us; and we lingered along, keeping our altar fires burning as best we could, until you, Mr. President, became our Moses to lead us out into the wider and fairer land which we now occupy—the Berkeley Lyceum.

And now the Society has reached its majority; and to-night will receive the congratulations of its many friends. I need scarcely assure you, Mr. President, that among those who will listen to these words of mine, as they are read to them to-night, there will be not one whose heart contains a truer love for the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society than mine. The recollections of my own official connection with it; of the work I have been permitted to do for it; of the

intimate relations I have enjoyed, in time past, with its members, I shall ever treasure as the greatest personal privilege and honor of my life. And so, with heartiest good wishes for the Society and its membership, I remain, Mr. President,

Your and their sincere friend,

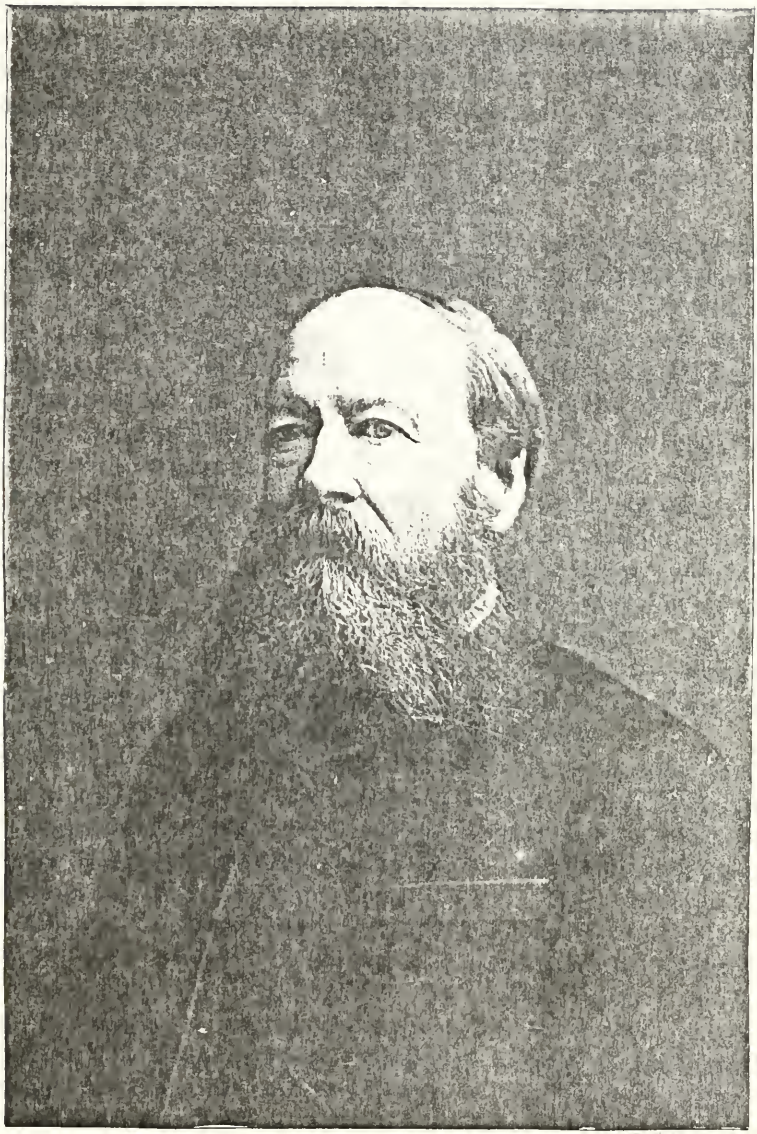
HENRY R. STILES, A. M., M. D.

ADDRESS BY MR. EDWARD F. DE LANCEY.

I congratulate the Society upon its arrival at the age of twenty-five years. It is a long period in the life of an individual, but it is not a long period in the life of a society—a successful society—particularly of a society of this kind.

There has been somewhat of a misapprehension as to the object of this Society, and others of the same nature in other cities, in the view of the general public. That object is not for the mere purpose of a hunt for ancestors to gratify personal or family pride, as often charged. It is for the purpose, primarily, in my opinion, of forming a true and firm foundation on which those who are to come after us can establish the fact that they are the descendants of the original settlers and founders of civilized life upon this continent, not of the hordes of the foreigners of all kinds who are coming over here year after year, the vast majority of whom are of the lowest classes of all the nations of Europe, to say nothing of the Chinese, and those from other Asiatic countries.

None can tell what the result of all this irruption of old nations will be upon our people and institutions. As soon as a hundred years hence, the former will become a race of wonderfully mixed origin, and the latter may be in progress of disintegration, utterly changed, or perhaps destroyed. Whatever happens hereafter, this Society, and other cognate societies, are doing a noble work in searching out, recording and preserving for all time, the evidence of the ancestry of those who were, historically, and actually, the founders of our country as a civilized Christian land, and of the descent from them of those who are living here to-day. I claim that these descendants, vastly numerous as they now are, and those affili-



Edward H. de Lancey

ated with them by blood, are they who are primarily entitled to rule this country. [Applause.] I do say, that though we have received foreigners from all quarters of the world with open arms, and subsequently, and in some States, immediately, made them citizens, these facts give them no right to rule the land and control the destinies of the American nation. But they and the demagogues who move them claim that they do. And I am sorry to say that such has been the effect, to a great extent, in many places, owing mainly to these same political demagogues, misleading them for party or personal purposes.

Now, the formation and existence of this and similar societies in the different States, and also the formation and existence of the various patriotic societies of a different character all over the country—the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames of America, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, and other organizations of a like nature—are all practically protests, and very strong ones, against that idea. Why! ladies and gentlemen, do you know that there are now in this country—have come here within the last five-and-twenty years—about a million of French Canadians, more than eight-tenths of them "habitans" of Lower Canada? And of the other two-tenths, very few of them are from the upper classes of the Canadian Dominion. So great has been the influx, that they are actually changing the character and population of the six New England States, personally as well as politically, and, to a less extent, ecclesiastically.

If the foreigners who come here would settle down and become really Americans in their new home, it would be perfectly right, and as desirable as right. Very many of them do so, particularly among the Germans, and the thrifty Irish. All honor and respect to them for it. But the great mass do not; they continue to be Irish, Italians, Germans, French Canadians, and other foreigners, go back to their old homes as soon as they can, and while here form clans, societies, organizations and other bodies of their various nationalities among themselves, for their own purposes, and for no American purpose whatever, except to vote against Americans for office, to sell their votes to any party that has the money to buy them, or to prevent, by force, willing men from getting willing wages.

All who become true Americans and continue in the country should be treated as such always, and have their just and fair

proportion of political action and political honors. They who do so and become genuine Americans are often found among our best men and most patriotic citizens, and as such are justly and highly honored and esteemed. Such were Peter S. du Ponceau of Pennsylvania, Albert Gallatin and Robert Emmett of New York, Du Pont de Nemours of Delaware, the late Professor Agassiz of Massachusetts, and other similar examples in all classes of our people who may easily be recalled to mind.

But there is one fact, Mr. President, to which, at the close of the few minutes allotted to me, I must allude; and that is the striking effect of this Society on the longevity of its members. All its five Presidents are alive and well, and all are here this evening except the first, Dr. Stiles, distinguished for his historical works, who is in Europe. To say naught of the elderly gentleman who succeeded Dr. Stiles, we have with us a youthful gentleman, erect, vigorous, though his hair is a trifle gray, who has been distinguished in peace and distinguished in war, the third President of the Society, who, now in his ninety-third year, will next address you—General George Sears Greene. [Applause.]

On your right and left, Mr. President, sit two of the original founders, both of whose names shine among the brightest on the roll of the older and illustrious physicians of New York, Doctors Purple and Eliot; the one uniting the blood of the Dutch and the Puritans, and wielding a graceful pen, the other descended from the great divine, Eliot, who first translated the Bible into the language of the Indians, and who, although he possesses his ancestor's book, I regret to say, never reads and never quotes it.

As to yourself, sir, we all feel that you will be here to preside at the centennial of the Society—if not at that of your own election to the presidency many years later—bright, vigorous, and ever ready to take the chair.

ADDRESS BY GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE.

I shall say but a few words to you, and instead of giving my own sentiments I shall adopt those of a distinguished statesman and scholar, whose words I read to you:

"Of all the affections of mankind, those which connect him

with his ancestry are among the most natural and generous. They enlarge the sphere of his interests, multiply his motives to virtue, and give intensity to his sense of duty to give to generations to come by the perception of obligation to those that are past."

These are the words of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, a man distinguished in literature and in statesmanship.

In hearing Dr. Purple's account of the "Record" it occurs to me that, while these sentiments in relation to the value of that work are before you, you should be advised that these volumes are packed up in boxes, ready to be distributed among you for the benefit of your families, and for the benefit, also, of our fund. We hope that this will strike deep into your hearts and that you will seek this means of enriching yourselves and promoting our prosperity.

ADDRESS BY HENRY T. DROWNE.

When, not many years ago, the lamented Stephen Whitney Phoenix left a legacy of $15,000 to the New York Historical Society, the income of which was to be devoted to securing books relating to genealogy, it was thought by certain persons to be a chimerical purpose, though he added to it all the books he had been life-long collecting on that subject, and also upon heraldry. That collection, together with the volumes of this Society, constitutes the most complete library of genealogy existing at present in New York, and he, with singular forecast, anticipated the result; as the time has already arrived when much is sought from these sources in the way of personal biographies, national events, and, in fact, all the materials of history.

Were you to ask the respective librarians, Mr. Greene and Mr. Kelby, of these societies, it would be found that frequent inquiry arises from persons who wish to become Daughters or

Sons of the Revolution or members of other kindred Societies, and have no resource to fall back upon except local and family histories gathered in archives like ours.

The utility of genealogy is certainly obvious, and its contribution to the history of a country is indispensable. I need mention but a few names, notably those of Gen. George Sears Greene, Col. Chester, Mr. Austin, Dr. Purple, Mr. Paterson, Dr. Stiles, Mr. Waters, Col. Gardiner, Mr. John Ward Dean, Mr. Moore, Mr. Latting and Col. Ward, who have rendered valuable services in this department of history.

The pedigrees of the leading families of almost every locality are the foundation stones of its history. To be sure, as has been objected by some, it was the fashion among the wits and philosophers of the last century to throw ridicule on the subject of pedigree; but the sarcasm of Voltaire, Walpole and Chesterfield may in a measure be excused when we take into account the mixture of pedantry, fiction and flattery which, in their day, so largely usurped the place of historical truth. Since that time, however, genealogical studies have entered on a new phase. A race of learned and accurate investigators has sprung up, who, approaching genealogy in a critical spirit, have brought entirely new resources to bear on it. Rejecting all that is not borne out by authentic evidence, they have applied themselves to the patient examination of the national records and the archives of historical and genealogical societies. Each source has yielded its quota of facts, and these facts have been woven into genealogical biographies.

Mr. Phoenix was but briefly a working member of this Society. His failing health soon obliged him to retire from active service; but mindful for the best interests of posterity, he wished to add to the copying of the Dutch Church records, for the expense of which he had amply provided, those of the English (Trinity) Church and the French (Huguenot) Church.

His personal contribution of three sumptuous volumes to the "Genealogy of the Whitney Family of Connecticut and its Affiliations," is at once a scholarly and beneficent example of a true-hearted genealogist. Col. Chester placed this work in the foremost rank of American biography.

Henry T. Drowne

ADDRESS BY HON. A. T. CLEARWATER.

When I was invited by the Secretary of this Society to make a five-minute address upon the debt of gratitude this town owes to the Dutch and Huguenot emigrants from Holland and France, I felt much as did a distinguished divine who was asked to make a ten minute speech upon the advance of Christianity since the dawn of civilization. But leaving a grand jury in Ulster County, investigating the misdeeds of members of that horde of Italian, Russian and Polish noblemen to whom Mr. De Lancey has so delicately alluded, and crossing the North River on the ice, I am here to do the best I can, in that time, upon so great a theme.

With a long line of Dutch and Huguenot ancestors behind me, I have often thought of the response of Charles O'Connor to the toast, "The Founders of New Amsterdam," at one of the first dinners of the St. Nicholas Society I ever attended. It was, I think, the last public dinner he was at. "I have lived," said he, "here in New York, among the old New Yorkers, for over seventy years. I am an alien to their race and an opponent to their religion, and yet I must add that I never knew one of them who was a coward, never one of them who did a mean action."

Old New Yorkers were so largely of Dutch and Huguenot descent that the illustrious Irishman's tribute may be justly taken as an epitome of their character. They were a brave, truthful, honest, industrious, magnanimous and simple race. Freedom was with them a passion; liberty, both civil and religious, a condition of existence. They were broad and tolerant in a bigoted and intolerant age. They founded this community upon the great and fundamental principles of an open Bible and public schools. [Applause.] Every place where the Dutchman and Huguenot made their homes, educated their children and worshipped their Maker, still bears in its best life the strong impress of their sterling and lofty character. And it is because we had so large an immigration of Dutchmen and Huguenots that we still find in the best life of New York that conservatism, that tolerance, that love of civil and religious liberty which has been so marked a feature of this municipality from the earliest times. [Applause.]

It is for all this, and for a just pride of ancestry, that we are indebted to the Dutchmen and the Huguenots.

When the great dining clubs of this gilded metropolis meet in their banqueting halls, the followers of St. George, of St. Denis,

of St. Andrew, and, above all, of St. Patrick, celebrate themselves. But when the St. Nicholas and Holland Societies dine, they modestly speak of the deeds of those who preceded them, and who have handed down to them a stainless name. [Applause.] Therefore, it is well for the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York to cultivate the memory of the Dutchman and the Huguenot.

If, following the example of the Dutch dominies who thundered from the pulpits of New Amsterdam, I may be permitted to treat my subject as in some respects a point of departure, it will not be amiss to speak of a matter which is attracting the attention not only of the residents of New York, but of the State and Nation. There is a movement on foot, having the sanction of the men who create and unmake the government of this town, to destroy one of the most beautiful and historic buildings in this country. The City Hall belongs not only to you, but to this Republic. It is connected with some of the greatest names in American history, particularly with those of our formative period—Lafayette, Clinton, Seward, Marcy and Van Buren—and it has been for a brief time the resting place of the remains of some of the nation's heroes and martyrs. It would be eminently fitting for the descendants of the Dutchmen, Huguenots, Englishmen and Scotchmen who are gathered here to place on record their protest against this act of desecrating vandalism. [Continued applause.]

It was justly said by a brilliant English essayist that no people will achieve that which will be remembered with pride by remote posterity, who do not cherish with pride the deeds of an heroic ancestry; and while it is the particular province of this Society to recall the deeds and the memory of their ancestors, it is quite within its sphere to do anything which will intensify the historic sense in a country in which that sentiment is none too strong. [Applause.]

I fear that should I return to my original theme after this digression I might exceed the ample time allotted me by your Secretary, who seems inspired by a just ambition to cultivate compression in a diffusive age.

But after all, I can add nothing to the force of what I have already said. I have simply reminded you of what you already knew, that the Dutchman and the Huguenot were fine exemplars of a simple, noble and heroic life. [Applause.]

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BY GEN. A. W. GREELY.

As regard the development of the human race and its environment, which we call modern civilization, the most remarkable transitions during the past century have been coincident with the building up of great centers of population. Until a century since, the growth of cities was almost entirely dependent on international commerce, and so limited was the scope of this influence, that in 1800 there was only one city in the United Kingdom of Great Britain with a population of 100,000, and none in the United States. The conditions and industrial pursuits here in America were such that, between 1765 and 1790, the growth of Boston was proportionately slower than that of the rural population of Massachusetts.

About that time, however, a new era dawned on the world, an era due, in my opinion, to the successful initiation and gradual development of the idea that man, individual man, is the true social, political and religious unit. The forceful examples of American aggregation, energy and application growing out of this idea were not lost either on the old mother country, or on the Napoleonic confederacy that then dominated greater Europe. England and America were especially quick to note, and swift to apply to industrial employments, Watts' improvements in the steam engine, and close on this advance swelled the wonderful changes that science has wrought in the methods of production and trade. With these changed conditions grew up the absolute necessity of association—in order to carry out the audacious and magnificent enterprises of the modern Hercules of industry—association not alone of capital and leaders, but of the rank and file, whose dextrous fingers should wring the utmost product from the cunning machines entrusted to their manipulation.

From changed industrial methods, then, have come the great cities of to-day, and so efficacious have been these causes that there are now in the United States no less than twenty-eight cities of 100,000 inhabitants, four more than in Great Britain, and three cities of a million, while no other nation has more than one. Under association and its stimulating influences, the progress of the material world has surpassed the wildest dreams of the old romancers; from the tallow candle to the electric lamp, and from the snail-paced wagon to the Empire State express. While in the outer universe the waves of the spectroscope bring within man's

recognizable sight the constituent elements of the remotest fixed stars, here on earth the waves of the telephone catch the human voice, that, unaided, sinks into silence in a hundred yards, and sends it with startling clearness and unimpaired timbre a distance of a thousand miles.

But there are better things than the material elements of human existence, for Goethe spake true when he said: "No greater good can befall a city than that there should dwell therein a body of educated men whose ideas are similar as to what is good and right."

And so it has been good for New York that its unparalleled growth as a commercial and industrial center has brought to it, not alone vigor of action and acuteness of business perception, but has also drawn to it an element that has so stimulated its religious activities. It is indisputable that the human heart now throbs here as never before in tenderest sympathy for the helpless and unfortunate, and the labors of love, consideration and charity keep pace with the due and growing necessities of the time and occasion.

But man is not alone to dominate the forces of nature, to exploit the most distant regions of the earth, nor is it only his destiny to bind up the wounds of the unfortunate or to turn his mind continually to the contemplation of even the most sacred truths. We acknowledge and should pay our indebtedness to the world in its various forms, as the head of a family, as good neighbors, as patriotic citizens, and as men in the countless activities that are incumbent on every inhabitant of a great city. But after due exertions to insure the welfare of the state and nation, the security of the citizen, the prosperity of the city and the happiness of the home, there arise other longings which look to intellectual development and the acquirement of knowledge. In that too brief leisure which comes to American men and women, there is the necessity for most of us to supplement our vocation by an avocation. Not only do the days come and go more pleasantly when an agreeable occupation fills up our hours, but such congenial labor accumulates a body of interesting information, while it also conduces to mental gratification and the happiness of the individual.

Under these circumstances, it is fortunate when our avocation is of such a character as to bring us in contact with cultured, educated persons, whose lines of thought and intellectual effort run

parallel to or converge with our own. It is not to be expected that the special line of research and diversion most in consonance with our personal tastes should find a responsive echo in every man's heart. Indeed, if it did, we should feel that our own being was marked with a feeble individuality. If, however, we do not seek for universal commendation of our intellectual occupations, yet, on the other hand, we should be so liberal and broad-minded as to listen without vexation of spirit to unsympathetic comments. It is characteristic of many men, even men of individuality and standing, to view with a certain distrustful air those sciences with which they are unacquainted, or are ignorant of, and to sneer at such accumulations of knowledge as lie beyond the narrow range of their sympathies. Fortunately the world at large, with its conflicting and often hostile opinions, plays but a small part in the intellectual pleasure and happiness of the individual. It is true that the lives of most of us derive their pleasures from the action and mental attitude toward us of a comparatively small number of people, whose sympathetic and congenial relations afford us more pleasure than do all the world, while their converse and their criticisms give strength and tone to our ideas and principles.

It seems hardly necessary before this distinguished Society to dwell on the value and importance of the specific objects for which it was organized, those of genealogical research and biographical compilation. There are many standpoints from which these labors are valuable; and in accumulating vast stores of otherwise inaccessible historical data, your Society in the past twenty-five years has done a work of great value, which from year to year will be more appreciated by scientific investigators and historical writers. I deem it fortunate for many of you that your researches have turned in so agreeable a direction. The business affairs of our daily life demand, to a hitherto unequalled degrees ability, earnestness and application, in which the mind is held to the strictest sequence and is pitched often upon a very high key. Under such conditions our avocations should harmonize best with such investigations of an intellectual character as demand less exacting thought and permit of interrupted action. Researches of a genealogical character have, fortunately, an inconsecutiveness, which may not inaptly be considered to enhance their special charm and fascination.

Results have justified the prescient judgment of the organizer

of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, that the time was ripe for such an organization in this metropolis city of our greatest State. It is evident that at the present time there is an unprecedented and steadily growing interest in investigations of the character to which you devote the energies of your leisure hours. The invaluable work that this Society has done, in gathering up and preserving the perishing and scattered records of family, local and state history, is beginning to be recognized; and doubtless you have exercised a powerful influence in stimulating hundreds of others to work of like character. The difficulties always attendant on the collation of very early records and manuscripts have been enhanced in your case by the fact that such papers are in a tongue unfamiliar to the ordinary student; so every historical investigator whose researches lead him to early colonial records feels a double debt of gratitude to the members of this Society.

American genealogy is like all other lines of American investigation, broad and comprehensive in its scope. It is not strictly confined to the antecedent history of such families as have attained distinction, acquired wealth, or held high official position, but it ranges on the broader lines of accumulation, preservation and collation of accompanying data that illustrate the actual conditions of the early days of the feeble colonies, and their stages of growth to an unequalled power among the nations of the globe.

It is not alone a mere tabular record of the names, dates of birth, marriages and deaths of particular families that you have tabulated and given to the world, but you have supplemented them with a vast accumulation of well-arranged and interesting facts pertaining to family affairs, local government, religious matters and political administrations. This material is simply invaluable for the future historian who shall weave the historic web whereon shall appear in fitting colors the wonderful story of the past three hundred years of the Empire State. It is pleasant to note that a part of your labors have borne welcome fruit in the extremely interesting memorial history of this city, lately given to the world through the efforts of your distinguished president.

Quite vanished, even from European countries, is the practice of pampering family pride by manufactured pedigrees, which have as their bases the paid imagination of the searcher or the grossly exaggerated if not wholly fabulous traditions of family

servitors. The day has long since passed when such genealogical perversions are credited by any intelligent individual, and at no time were they accepted by any serious student of history. If some such find place in works called authoritative, they only serve to bring discredit on the editor and ridicule on the family.

Contrary to the generally accepted opinion, genealogical associations do not tolerate the perpetuation of idle fables, but their researches usually result in shorn honors, and their phases of higher criticism have exploded hundreds of family traditions, much to the chagrin of those interested, but, in American research, and in this distinguished Society especially, the truth and the truth only is sought. Its intelligent and well-directed labors confirm the verdict of history that birth, rank and fortune are neither incompatible with nor do they monopolize talent and genius, and that in America, of all countries, the qualities implanted by God in the children of the poor and lowly not infrequently develop to the credit of the individual and the glory of the State. All families had humble beginnings, and the nobility and merit which elevate men here find their recognition in an enlightened public opinion instead of in the exigencies of politics, the caprice of a monarch or the judgment of a premier.

Take the most illustrious name in American history, Washington, whose antecedent lineage is problematical beyond his great-grandfather, the English pedigree being, as an acute and judicial Marylander assured me after examination of it, incapable of proof. And of the family of Washington, the people near a secluded hamlet, where the young surveyor made his earliest reputation, speak to-day as of plain or at least ordinary origin, since he sprang from the settlers of the Rappahannock and not from those of the James.

Research shows that the fortunes of families have their flow of success and ebb of disaster, and unchanging conditions only obtain among those of extreme caution and conservatism. The tale runs that King James, in journeying from Edinburgh to London, tarried for the night with a baron, who, vaunting of his nobility to his majesty, said that for four hundred years he and his ancestors had held unchanged, neither diminished nor increased an acre, the family estate. To the baron's chagrin, witty King James promptly queried: "What, neither a wise man nor a fool in the family in all these generations?"

In genealogy, as in all other lines of study and research, the

old order has given place unto new. Year by year the countries are becoming more restricted, if indeed any now there be, in which purity of lineal descent plays any special indispensable part in qualifications for priestly or other public functions. With the march of time privileges of caste have faded, always diminishing, never expanding, and now disqualifications on the score of rank, wealth, religion or race are so rare as to be a matter of surprise. As an illustration may be mentioned the provision in the Constitution of Massachusetts requiring the Governor to be seized in real estate to the amount of one thousand pounds at the time of his election—a provision which curiously abided to this decade, and would have disqualified ex-Governor Russell had he not incidentally learned thereof a week before election. The recognition of this antiquated proviso was its death, and the property-holding qualification was at once eliminated from the Constitution of the old Bay State.

It seems hardly necessary before this distinguished Society to dwell on the value and importance, from many standpoints, of its specific objects, biographical and genealogical research. From the beginning of recorded history, pride of ancestry and hope for one's posterity have gone hand in hand as attributes of the human race. "Human and mortal though we are," said Webster, "we are nevertheless not mere insulated beings, without relation to the past and future."

A not unimportant effect of historic genealogies is the vivifying action on history and historical personages, which become instructively interesting by their forceful individualities, suggestive picturesqueness or tender personality. The shadowy forms of history become actual personalities, with the effect of inducing an interest otherwise unknown in the story of the period and subject under consideration.

Doubtless there are many problems connected with the transmission and development of physical, mental and moral qualities that demand the aid of the genealogist for their satisfactory solution. Such data, supplemented with information as to environment, should shed a flood of light on many mooted questions that concern the welfare of mankind, and in this scientific age it should be only a question of time when legislative enactment will restrict intermarriages along lines that promise only deformation, disease and insanity. There seems, for instance, no more serious objections to a carefully guarded law specifying a nubile

condition dependent on health than in one resting on age alone.

We all believe in an aristocracy of some kind, and even the most democratic can scarcely object to the theory that, as a rule, the descendants of well-mated husbands and wives, whose physical, mental and intellectual qualities are of the highest order, will be, the conditions of life being equal, mentally, morally and physically superior to those of the ill-mated, feeble and indifferent. A most striking illustration of the first-named class is the Le Moyne family.

Among the very earliest settlers of Hochelega, now Montreal, was the son of a Norman innkeeper, a young French lad of fifteen, Charles Le Moyne, who came to this Indian village in 1641. He gained such a knowledge of the possibilities of the country, such an insight into Indian character, and such a wealth of vigorous manhood as enabled him to acquire during his life an estate that was princely. He did better than this; he married a woman worthy of him, whose family is hardly known, Catherine Tierry, an adopted daughter of Antoine Primot.

In all American families there is none that has as distinguished and brilliant a history as the twelve sons and two daughters, born of this French peasant and the son of a Norman innkeeper in the forests of Canada. The two daughters married nobles, and, of the twelve sons, nine live distinguished in history; three of them were killed in the service of France, ten were ennobled, and four—Iberville, Serigny, Chateaugnay and Bienville, the younger—played important parts in the founding of Louisiana.

But what would not the student of heredity give to know the ancestral history of this man and this woman, and of other remarkable and kindred examples, for nature teaches in every way that the best is a growth, a development, an evolution.

There is no need at this late day to insist on the influence of ancestry on the individual. Heredity, whether in man or in the lower species of living organisms, is an acknowledged force. To what extent it dominates man is, however, a matter of dispute. It is unquestionable that physiological heredity obtains as a general rule. The offspring show, more or less clearly, the marked physical peculiarities of their parents or grandparents, not only as to internal structure and external appearance, but also as to idiosyncracies. In size of bones, shape of cranium and other parts, in facial appearance, height, figure, complexion, abnormal

number of teeth, fingers, etc., the children betray in many cases their parentage even to the least observing. The transmission of longevity, of musical gift or of personal idiosyncracies are likewise quite well established in the annals of heredity. These views are so generally accepted that we hail as true the saying, ascribed to Holmes, I believe, that the training of a child should begin a hundred years before it is born. We cannot get away from the divine law set forth in the Mosaic code, that God will "visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and the fourth generation," and we may add our faith that the virtues also have their transmitted effect.

From the physiological standpoint, Richard Jeffries described with appalling realism the extreme view of heredity, when he said: "Our bodies are full of unsuspected flaws, handed down, it may be, for thousands of years, and it is of these that we die, and not of natural decay. * * * The truth is, we die through our ancestors; we are murdered by our ancestors. Their dead hands stretch forth from the tomb and drag us down to their moldering bones."

It is not my intention to enter on the debatable ground as to how far the mental and moral qualities are inherited, nor to what extent any inherited characteristics are modified by environment. Instances innumerable exist where powers of imagination as poet, painter or musician, acuteness of intellect in science or philosophy, and sensibility, passion and will qualities, have characterized to a marked degree generations of the same family, and the permanence of character in certain nations or races is unquestioned. It is only needful to here point out the great value of reliable genealogical researches to future investigators, who shall hereafter apply the more rigorous scientific methods to the study of heredity, for the tendency of the day is to insist more and more on direct evidence of individual data.

It is only in late years that the value of genealogical researches to certain branches of scientific investigation has been realized.

Among the publications of late years wherein genealogical research was an indispensable handmaid to scientific investgation, is that most valuable study by R. L. Dugdale, of the pathology of social disorders, entitled "The Jukes." This study, while an important contribution to penological science, is also of extreme interest to students interested in heredity.

It is well to recall for those unfamiliar with "The Jukes," that it is the veritable social history of Max Jukes (an assumed name) and his decendants for five generations in all, whose idleness, pauperism and crime cost, in seventy-five years, the estimated sum of $1.308,000. With inter-marriages they numbered some twelve hundred individuals, the best known to the general public being Ada, often called "Margaret, the mother of criminals." While only 709 of the family could be followed in their careers, yet the social condition of the family may be judged from the following percentages: children, 23.5 illegitimate; marriageable women, 52.4 unchaste; all families, 29.0 paupers, 79.4 without trade and 56.5 diseased, malformed or injured. The data relative to intemperance and crimes against property or person are equally startling.

The study, as outlined by Mr. Dugdale, was one of historico-biographical synthesis united to statistical analysis, a method enabling him to estimate the cumulative effects of any condition operating through successive generations. Heredity furnished the original characteristics of the individual, and environment provided events and conditions that contributed to shape the individual career or deflect its primitive tendency. The principal forms of heredity, consanguinity and crossing, and the opposing phases of environment that tend to moral elevation or debasement are considered under the unusual conditions of an unchanged habitat.

The history of the Jukes family appears to indicate that heredity is the preponderating factor in limiting and determining the mental and physical capacity of the individual, and thus definitely shapes the career,—this condition being most assured when the organization is structurally modified or organically weak, as in many diseases.

Dugdale ventures the generalization "that environment is the ultimate controlling factor in determining careers, placing heredity itself as an organized result of invariable environment. The permanency of ancestral types is only another demonstration of the fixity of the environment within limits which necessitate the development of typal characteristics." (P. 66).

A most interesting addition to medical lore, wherein the argument depended on genealogical studies, formed a valuable paper presented several years since, in 1885, I think, to the National Academy of Sciences by the distinguished inventor and scientist,

Alexander Graham Bell. It showed quite conclusively, by the aid of a genealogical chart, the cumulative and deteriorating effect towards deaf-mutism arising from intermarriages among those affected as to speech, hearing or eyesight. It so chanced that the families under investigation resided for generations on certain islands, which rendered easier the genealogical researches and also continued the descendants under practically the same environment as prior generations, and thus facilitated the complete development of inherited physical defects.

In passing it may be said that the intricacy and number of the degrees of blood, between the individuals under consideration, were such that Mr. Bell was obliged to determine their consanguinity mathematically, and in connection therewith devised a working plan, which was also presented to the Academy by him, under the title of "A Notation of Kinship." The notation appeared so simple and satisfactory that I have urged that it be given to the public, and Mr. Bell has promised to do so at an early day.

Perhaps in no branch of literature has the spirit of modern progress wrought a greater change than in the line of biography. In ancient times, and indeed until a very recent period, biography was confined almost entirely to rulers, priests and soldiers, whose careers furnished opportunities of associating therewith the striking historical events connected with their country and period. The historical sequence was rigidly adhered to, the character rarely analyzed, and the inspiring motives or ultimate objects of the man's life and ambition infrequently dwelt on. As the king was the state, so were the various activities of the people inextricably interwoven into the life and history of their ruler, be he the king himself or the power behind the throne, oft so potent and ill-concealed. In short, the biographers of olden time wrote strictly of the king or warrior, the priest or the philosopher, the orator or the saint, as the case might be, but never simply of the man. When Vasari wrote his "Lives of the Painters," his writings formed an epoch in biography; but he was still far from the modern conception of this line of historical research, which depends upon the obvious truth of the saying that the highest study of mankind is of man himself. With the development of the American idea which raised individual man to the dignity of the true political unit, the world has come to realize that the history of individual man furnishes the most fruitful field for the

divination of the spirit of the age, both as regards its evolutionary changes and as to the subjective motive of its aspirations and ideals.

The new school of biography is scarcely a century old, and may perhaps be not inappropriately said to have been created by the philosophic and reflective writings of Goethe, the startling confessions of Rousseau, and the gossiping but intensely interesting memoir of Johnson by Boswell. From that period, biography may be considered to have gradually developed into its present essentially humanitarian phase, wherein we declare it to be excellent only so far as it treats of the man himself. This line of treatment, a century since, was not considered as being real contributions to history, which then consisted, practically, of a list of the kings and queens and their parasitic followers, supplemented by a record of treaties made and broken, and of battles lost and won.

The extraordinary poverty of history as formerly written was only obvious when Macaulay, with his unusual literary knowledge, put forth his history of England. Its success was assured from the commencement, and its circulation has never been equalled. His method of intermingling accounts of great and public affairs with personal descriptions of historical figures, and overlaying all with a wealth of detail as to the common life of other centuries, was freely declared by the old school to be unworthy of a historian's pen and to detract from the dignity of history itself. It was, however, the true method, for history has little or no excuse save for the lessons it teaches and the ideals it inspires. The value of any history, as indeed of biography or any other book, depends upon its being put to use. The reading class, which to that time had depended largely for its stock of history upon scandalous memoirs of the court, or on so-called historical romances, turned with a sense of relief to this history into which was interjected such an extraordinary wealth of matters pertaining to man. At home in English and foreign literature, familiar with administrative affairs, versed in political lore, with a versatile and omnivorous mind stored with vast quantities of antiquarian lore, Macaulay lost no opportunity of illuminating therewith his historical essays. If in later years his style is criticised, his statements questioned and his judicial qualities distrusted, yet there remains an unquestioned debt to Macaulay for his innovation in historical methods which has culminated in a

class of invaluable contributions to the knowledge of the world, of which Greene's "History of the English People" was the first.

It has been well said that the greatest possible good from historical researches is the enthusiasm that they excite in readers and students. For the select few the study of the initiation, evolution and downfall of a great nation may be capable of developing a spirit or purpose that may be beneficial to the human race or the individual man. But life is to-day so filled with possibilities and the conflicting demands of business, pleasure, and duties towards humanity are so pressing, that brief time remains for that intellectual culture which is the unrealized dream of many a person's life.

In this extremity, biography particularly lends itself as a facile means of recreation and instruction, and as a source of inspiration. Each human life has an individual ideal, and the extraordinary wealth of modern biography makes it possible for every man or woman to find in some few books the history of a human life, interwoven with such lines of high thought, heroic action or holy aspiration as command sympathy, stimulate effort and often incite to nobler life. In modern biographies the plan is now quite general of considering each life as the partial embodiment of an ideal, a plan which is extremely favorable to historical truth. The true biographer no longer considers himself as a partisan advocate pledged to exaggerate the merits and ignore or deny the shortcomings of his subject. The ideal which underlies the life is properly presented with all its beauty, dignity or nobility, and the biographer, acknowledging human imperfections, expresses in turn his admiration of successes, his sympathy with failures and his regret at shortcomings. Through it all the aspiration of the individual soul is the dominant tone of the work, in which the incidents of a human life serve as a subordinate theme by illustrating the inherent imperfections of humanity, in its strenuous efforts to comprehend, formulate and develop its loftiest ideals.

Indeed, were it not for biography, the greater part of that which is hopeful for the human race, in lessons drawn from the past and aspirations for the future, would be practically ignored and inaccessible. Neglecting the host of industrial inventions and scientific discoveries, with their special lines bound up to a great extent in the life of a single man, it may be pointed out that most of the great moral and social reforms of the past century have

been the growth and outcome of individual initiation and effort. Take the question of prison reforms, for instance, forever inseparably connected with the life of John Howard, philanthropist; and the labors of Gallaudet, so intimately associated with the giving to the deaf and dumb of a new intellectual life. In later years, Dorothy Dix wrought in civilized countries an entire revolution for the insane and demented, and the legislative labors of Peel are synonymous with the repeal of the corn laws and of the laborer's "bread unleavened with injustice."

Before this audience it is needless to enlarge this list of men and women, whose names must always stand for reform of some kind, and whose lives have a biographical value as representing the uplifting efforts of individual man to ideals representing truth, goodness and justice. Doubtless each and every one present has in mind some wrong which should be righted, some plan that should be matured, some line of noble thought that should blossom and develop into beneficent fruitage for coming generations; and to each and every such the story of some human effort would surely give new confidence, strength and determination.

There are four distinct periods or epochs in American history, which shall furnish forth to the Plutarchs and Homers, the Livys and Virgils of the Twentieth Century, ample materials for future epics. First, the virile bands of adventurous men and self-sacrificing women, whose courage, fortitude and enterprise transformed virgin lowlands and primeval forests into a fruitful land, wherein in the space of a century and a half nearly three millions of independent, God-fearing folk, of French, Teutonic and Scandinavian stock, acquired a degree of freedom and affluence never before known to so numerous a body of men.

Second, the breaking of the encircling line of French outposts that vainly strove to confine English-speaking colonies to the Atlantic water-shed, the resolute resistance to British aggression that culminated in American independence, and the restless energy that extended westward to the Pacific the knowledge and control of American statesmen and legislators.

Third, the conquests of nature, the extension of commercial enterprises, the development of natural resources, the astonishing progress of inventions, the perfection of industrial methods and the rapid increase of material wealth, wherefrom have grown the marvel of architectural beauty that lately astonished artistic doubters of democracy, and the grace of literary

art that equally commands the attention of the Old World.

Finally, the terrible experiences of the great civil war, the first internecine strife in the world's history that proved beneficent equally to victor and vanquished, in that it transformed a heterogeneous body of contending and striving states into a great and indissoluble nation.

The story of these triumphs over nature and circumstance is yet to be adequately written in a series of biographies of the men whose brains conceived the ideas, whose genius transformed them from thought to perfected action, and whose sagacity and courage knew how to preserve for their own generation and transmit to their posterity the beneficent marvels they had wrought.

Each town has some spot rendered sacred by the deed of a heroic citizen who fought for its safety, counselled for its prosperity or freedom, and periled his life in its behalf, so that in troublous times the history of some single individual would be an epitome of the history of the town itself.

The conditions under which our American ancestors labored were such that time and inclination failed to record the dangers or dwell on the hardships inseparable from their labors. In the infrequent interludes of uneventful life their leisure hands found use for the unaccustomed quill, but in stress of intense action, when they were making history, "the busy hand forgot the pen," so that most of their daily "volumes are records less of fullness than of emptiness." In gathering up the scattered remnants of their thoughts and aspirations, in rescuing from oblivion the too meagre records of their deeds and actions, in weaving into the fabric of lasting prose and poetry vivid pictures of these men and women, thus preserving to time and an appreciative posterity the story of the representative lives of the founders of the greatest, wealthiest, freest and most progressive nation of recorded history, who shall dare say that the labors of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society are in vain?

Fortunate are we of American birth and American ancestry, for are we not of the class of whom Goethe said: "Happy is the man who recalls his ancestors with pride, who treasures the story of their greatness, who tells the tale of their heroic lives, and with joy too full for speech realizes that fate has linked him with a race of goodly men." And although our ancestors could not leave their virtues to us, may not their memory at least incite in us an aspiration that we also may in some small way be a glory to posterity?

David P. Holton

THE

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

WE, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have associated ourselves, in pursuance of Title VII, Chapter XVIII, of Part I, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, for the purpose of promoting Genealogical and Biographical Science.

The name by which the Society is to be known is "THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY."

The particular business and objects of the Society are to discover, procure, preserve and perpetuate, whatever may relate to Genealogy and Biography, and more particularly to the genealogies and biographies of families, persons and citizens, associated and identified with the State of New York.

The number of Trustees to manage the same shall be nine; and the following are the names of the Trustees for the first year: Henry R. Stiles, M. D., David P. Holton, M. D., William Frederic Holcombe, M. D., Edward Chauncey Marshall, Seth Hastings Grant, Samuel Edward Stiles, Seymour Augustus Baker, D.D., Samuel Smith Purple, M. D., and Francis S. Hoffman.

The business of this Society is to be conducted and its place of business located in the City of New York.

HENRY R. STILES, M. D.	[L. S.]
DAVID PARSONS HOLTON, M. D.	[L. S.]
WILLIAM FREDERIC HOLCOMBE, M. D.	[L. S.]
EDWARD CHAUNCEY MARSHALL.	[L. S.]
SETH HASTINGS GRANT.	[L. S.]
SAMUEL EDWARD STILES.	[L. S.]
SEYMOUR AUGUSTUS BAKER, D.D.	[L. S.]
SAMUEL SMITH PURPLE, M. D.	[L. S.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss.:*

On this sixteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before me personally appeared Henry R. Stiles, M. D., David P. Holton, M. D., William Frederic Holcombe, M. D., Edward Chauncey Marshall, Seth Hastings Grant, Samuel Edward Stiles, Seymour Augustus Baker, D.D., and Samuel Smith Purple, M. D., to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the within certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

A. OLDRIN SALTER,
Notary Public, New York City.

I approve of the within and allow the same to be recorded, March 25th, 1869.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
Judge of Supreme Court.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } *ss.:*

I, CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk of the said City and County, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Incorporation of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed
[SEAL.] my official seal, this 20th day of March, 1869.

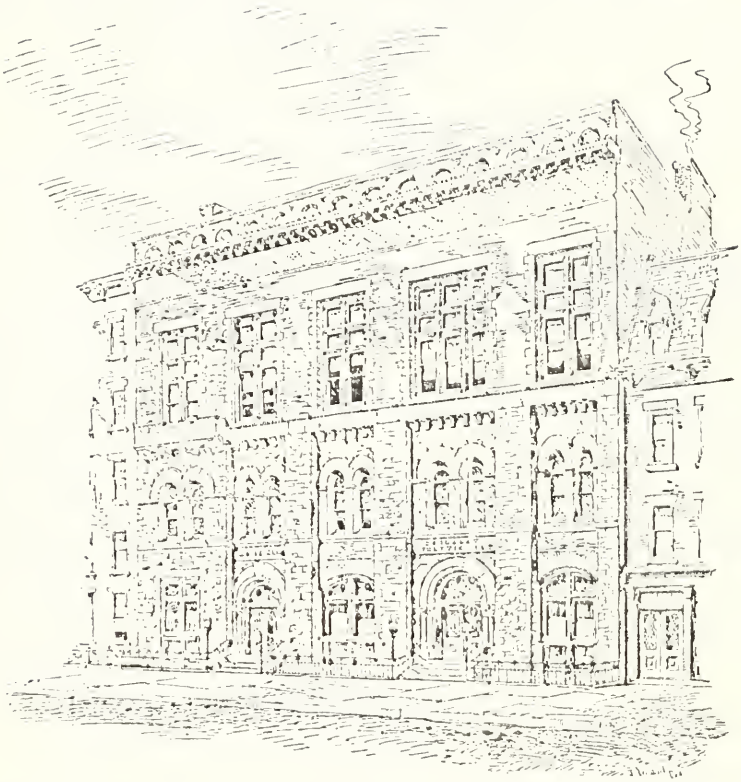
CHARLES E. LOEW, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }

This is to certify that the Certificate of Incorporation of the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," with acknowledgment thereto annexed, was received and filed in this office on the 26th day of March, 1869.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City
[SEAL.] of Albany, this twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

D. WILLERS, JR.,
Dep. Secretary of State.



BERKELEY LYCEUM,

23 West 44th Street

1781091

BY-LAWS

OF THE

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

AS AMENDED FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

I.—NAME.

The name of this Society shall be "THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY."

II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society shall be "to discover, procure, preserve and perpetuate whatever may relate to Genealogy and Biography, and more particularly to the genealogies and biographies of families, persons and citizens associated and identified with the State of New York."

First.—By meetings for the transaction of business, the interchange of views, the reading of appropriate papers, and for discussion relative to genealogy, biography, and kindred subjects.

Second.—By the formation of a Library of Reference of such works on History, Genealogy, Biography, and kindred subjects, both in printed and manuscript form, as may in any way contribute to the purposes of the Society.

Third.—By correspondence with other societies of similar character, as well as with genealogists and local historians in this and other States of the Union, and in foreign countries.

Fourth.—By the publication and dissemination, in such form and manner, and at such times as the Executive Committee of this Society may deem best, of genealogical and biographical material and information.

III.—MEMBERS.

The Society shall consist of Resident, Corresponding, Honorary and Life Members: Resident Members shall be those paying annual dues as hereinafter provided.

Every person elected a Resident Member of the Society shall become such by signifying his acceptance to the Recording Secretary in writing, and paying his initiation fees and dues.

No person residing within one hundred miles of the city of New York shall be elected a Corresponding Member, and all Corresponding Members upon coming to reside within the said limit of one hundred miles of the city of New York shall cease to be a Corresponding Member and may become a Resident Member upon giving notice to the Recording Secretary and paying the initiation fee and dues as hereafter provided for Resident Members.

When the number of Corresponding Members shall equal the number of Resi-

dent and Life Members, new Corresponding Members shall thereafter only be elected to fill vacancies.

Resident Members upon removal beyond the said limit of one hundred miles from the city of New York, whose dues shall have been fully paid, shall, on giving notice thereof to the Recording Secretary, and expressing their desire in writing, become Corresponding Members—their claims taking precedence of all others—provided there exists any vacancies, otherwise they shall be Corresponding Members *ex-officio*, and shall succeed to the first vacancy among the Corresponding Members, in the order of their applications.

Any Resident Member may withdraw at any time by certifying his intention of so doing to the Recording Secretary in writing, and paying all dues to the Treasurer.

The Clerks of the several counties and townships of the State of New York, shall be Corresponding Members *ex-officio*.

IV.—Fees and Dues.

Each Resident Member shall on admission pay to the Treasurer ten dollars as an initiation fee and dues for the current year, and five dollars annually thereafter in advance, as dues; and if he neglect or refuse to pay said dues for two years successively, he shall forfeit his membership, unless the Board of Trustees shall otherwise direct.

The annual dues shall be payable on the first day of January.

The payment of fifty dollars for that purpose, by himself or others, shall constitute any Resident, Corresponding or Honorary Member, a Life Member of the Society, and said Life Member shall be free from assessments and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Resident Member during his life.

The fees for Life Membership shall constitute a perpetual fund to be invested for building purposes by the Trustees; the annual interest of which may be used for current expenses. The principal of the fund to be appropriated for such building purposes only by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Trustees.

V.—Election of Members.

Members shall be elected as follows: The candidates shall be proposed publicly at a meeting of the Society, by a member thereof, and the nominations, together with the name of the member making them, shall be entered on the minutes, and be referred to the Executive Committee. The Reports of that Committee, recommending candidates for election, shall be openly read to the Society at a meeting subsequent to that at which the nominations were made; and if any member demand a ballot, the election shall be by ballot, and five black balls shall exclude. If no ballot be demanded, the candidates so recommended shall be declared duly elected members of the Society.

Corresponding or Honorary Members may, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, be elected without being proposed at a previous meeting.

Life Members may be elected in the same manner, and admitted to all the privileges of Resident Members, on the payment of the fee required by Article IV.

All certificates of membership shall be signed by the President and the Recording Secretary.

VI.—Government.—Election of Trustees.

The government of the Society shall be vested in a Board of nine Trustees, to be chosen by the Society, as hereinafter provided, by ballot, on the second Friday of January in each year, of which election notice shall be given at least two days previous thereto in a newspaper published in the city of New York. The Board shall elect its own officers.

None but Resident and Life Members who have paid their dues to the Society, shall be allowed to vote at any meeting of the Society, or hold the office of Trustee.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held on the second Friday of January in each year, there shall be elected three Trustees to fill the places of the Trustees whose term shall then expire, and who shall hold office for three years or until their successors shall be elected. Any Trustee appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the balance of the term of the Trustee to whose place he shall be so appointed.

In case any election for Trustees shall not be held at the time above appointed, such election may be held at the next regular meeting of the Society, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned; and the Trustees elected at such meeting shall hold their offices for the same terms as if they had been elected at the meeting at which such election should have taken place.

The Trustees shall have custody of all buildings, funds, securities, and collections belonging to the Society; shall fix all salaries to be paid to its officers; and shall have in their hands the entire control and regulation of its affairs, in the intervals between the Annual Meetings. They shall fill vacancies occurring in the Board during the year; and they shall meet for the election of officers and other business on the afternoon of the Tuesday immediately following the annual meeting of the Society and shall also meet on the afternoon of the second Tuesday of April, June and October in each year, and as much oftener as they shall deem necessary, or shall be called together by the President or any five members of the Board. The Trustees may declare the place of any member of the Board vacant who shall be absent from three successive meetings of the Board without sending a reasonable excuse therefor to the Recording Secretary.

VII.—Officers.

The Officers and Standing Committees of the Society shall be elected annually, on the Tuesday immediately following the annual meeting of the Society, from the Resident and Life Members of the Society, by the Board of Trustees; and may be from their own number. They shall be: a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and a Registrar of Pedigrees;

An Executive Committee of four members.

A Publication Committee of five members; and

A Committee on Biographical Bibliography, of three members.

VIII.—Meetings.

The Society shall meet in the City of New York, in the afternoon or evening of the second Friday in each month, except June, July, August, and September,

and at such other times as the Board of Trustees shall appoint. Special meetings may be called, under the direction of the President, or at the written request of seven members of the Society.

IX.—Order of Business.

The order of proceedings at the meetings, unless otherwise ordered, shall be:

1. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reports and communications from the officers of the Society; from the Executive Committee; Reports of Special Committees.
3. Election of members previously proposed.
4. Nomination of new members.
5. Transaction of miscellaneous business.
6. Papers read and addresses delivered.

The latter, when previously appointed, or any other special order, shall take precedence of any topic involving debate.

X.—Quorum.

Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Society.

XI.—Presiding Officer.

The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence a Chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the Trustees and of the Society, and shall have a casting vote. He shall preserve order, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal. He shall also appoint all committees authorized by the Trustees or by the Society, unless otherwise specially ordered.

XII.—Corresponding Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society. He shall, at every meeting of the Society, report such letters and communications as he may have received; he shall prepare all letters to be written in connection with the business or objects of the Society, and transmit the same; but the Executive Committee may appoint a committee to prepare a letter or letters, on any special occasion. He shall keep, in suitable books, to be provided for that purpose, true copies of all letters written on behalf of the Society, and shall carefully preserve said copies, with the originals of all letters and communications received, and shall deposit the same in the Library.

XIII.—Recording Secretary.

The Recording Secretary shall have the charge of the Seal, Charter, By-Laws and Records of the Trustees and the Society. He, together with the presiding officer, shall certify all acts of the Trustees and of the Society. He shall notify all members of their election, and of such other matters as shall be directed by the Society or Trustees, and shall transmit to them their proper diplomas or certificates of membership. He shall give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Trustees and of the Society, and shall attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Trustees and of the Society; and shall give notice to the several officers, and to the Executive and

other Committees, of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the Trustees and of the Society, affecting them, or appertaining to their respective duties, and shall furnish a brief statement of the proceedings of the Society at its stated meetings to the Publication Committee to be printed in the periodical publication of the Society.

XIV.—Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society; and so often as these funds shall amount to fifty dollars, they shall be deposited in some bank in the city of New York to the credit of "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," and shall be drawn thence on the check of the Treasurer, countersigned by the President of the Board of Trustees and the Recording Secretary for the purposes of the Society only. Out of these funds shall be set apart the Building Fund, the Life Membership Fund, and others specially designated by the donors, to be invested by the Trustees, and from the balance he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee out of the appropriations made by the Board. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments; and at each meeting of the Committee or of the Board, and at the Annual Meeting of the Society, shall render the same in writing, at or before which time the Executive Committee shall audit his accounts.

If, from the report of the Treasurer, there shall appear to be a balance against the Treasury, irrespective of the special funds, no appropriation of money shall be made for any object but the necessary current expenses of the Society, until such balance shall be paid.

XV.—Librarian.

The Librarian, in connection with the Executive Committee, shall have the charge and superintendence of the Library, and the care and arrangement of the books, manuscripts and other articles belonging to the Society. He shall cause to be prepared and kept, a proper catalogue and list of the same. He shall acknowledge the receipt of donations to the Society in his department. He shall expend in the purchase of books and other articles, and for their safe-keeping and preservation, at the direction of the said Committee, such sums of money as shall from time to time be appropriated for that purpose, and report thereon to the Executive Committee, and to the Board at each of its regular meetings. He shall, at least once in each year, in the month of December, render his accounts for such purchases and expenditures to the Treasurer for settlement; and shall further make to the Society, at each Annual Meeting, a full report on the condition and progress of the Library and collections.

XVI.—Library Regulations.

The following shall be the regulations for the use of the Library:

1. No book or manuscript shall at any time be lent to any person to be removed from the Library, except for review in the periodical publication of the Society.

2. No manuscript in the Library, nor any paper read before the Society and deposited in its archives, shall be published, except by the order of the Trustees, or with the consent of the Executive Committee.

3. The hours during which the Library shall be open, shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

4. During such hours, any member of the Society may have free access to consult any book or manuscript, except such as may be designated by the Executive Committee, and to make extracts from the same, under the authority of the Librarian. Any person not a member may obtain the like privilege of consultation for one month from the President or Librarian, if known to them, or upon the recommendation of some other member to whom the applicant is known. But no person, not a member, shall be permitted to make extracts from the manuscripts of the Society, excepting the donors or depositors of the same, without special authority from the Executive Committee.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian, or his assistant, to report to the Executive Committee any injury done to any book or manuscript by any person consulting the same; and the said Committee may, at their discretion, lay such reports before the Board. For any such injury, the person doing it shall make such pecuniary compensation as the said Committee shall judge proper; and if he be not a member, the Committee shall have power to prohibit him from further access to the Library.

6. The Librarian shall allow the Publication Committee to take to their offices or residences such books as they shall desire to review, under such regulations as the Board of Trustees shall from time to time prescribe.

7. Members of the Society and persons having the privilege of using the books in the Library will, in all cases, call on the Librarian or his assistant for such book as they may wish to consult, such book to be returned to the Librarian before the closing of the Library.

8. The names and residences of all persons who may be introduced to the Library shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Librarian and his assistant for that purpose, on each visit, with the name of the member by whom he may be introduced.

XVII.—Registrar of Pedigrees.

The Registrar of Pedigrees shall have the custody of all pedigrees presented by the members of the Society, and of additions thereto.

He shall cause a copy of all such pedigrees, when accepted by the Society, to be entered in a book to be called the Register of Pedigrees, and shall certify the same; which Register shall be deposited with the Librarian, and shall be opened for the inspection of members only.

The Registrar, with the President and Recording Secretary, shall sign all certificates of pedigrees. He shall also certify all transcripts from the Register.

XVIII.—Executive Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to collect and receive gifts for the Society; to provide for its literary or other exercises; to recommend plans, and make the necessary arrangements, for promoting its objects; to digest and prepare business; to securely invest Life Membership and other special funds; to authorize the disbursement and expenditure of moneys in the Treasury, out of the general appropriations made by the Board of Trustees, for the payment of salaries, current expenses, fitting up the Library, the ordinary purchase of books, binding, print-

ing, and other necessary outlays. They shall, in connection with the Librarian, have charge of the arrangement and regulation of the Library and collections; and shall have authority at any time to examine into the condition of the same, and into the state of the finances; as also generally to superintend the interests of the Society, and execute all such duties as may from time to time be committed to them by the Board.

They shall meet at least once in every month, excepting the months of June, July, August and September, immediately before the meeting of the Society, and at the same place, if no other be appointed, and shall keep accurate minutes of all their transactions, and appoint their own chairman and secretary.

XIX.—Publication Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Publication Committee to take charge of and manage the editing, printing and publishing of the quarterly magazine issued by the Society, known as the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," and all matters connected therewith, and also all books, pamphlets, and other matter printed or published by the Society.

XX.—Committee on Biographical Bibliography.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Biographical Bibliography to prepare, and continue by additions thereto, a catalogue or list of books and pamphlets containing biographies or biographical sketches of citizens of the State of New York, and to give a brief description of each such book or pamphlet and number the same so that it can be easily referred to.

XXI.—Alteration of By-Laws.

No alteration in the By-Laws of the Society shall be made, unless such alteration shall have been openly proposed at a previous meeting of the Trustees, entered on the minutes, with the name of the Trustee or Trustees proposing the same, and shall be adopted by a majority of the members of the Board. And in case of such proposed amendment, the Recording Secretary shall be required to accompany the notice for the next meeting of the Board with a copy of the proposed amendment, and a notice that the same will be acted upon at the meeting for which the notice was given.

(Dr Grant Wilson)

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

1895.

President,	James Grant Wilson.
First Vice-President,	Samuel S. Purple.
Second Vice-President,	Rufus King.
Recording Secretary,	Thomas G. Evans.
Corresponding Secretary,	Newland Maynard.
Treasurer,	William P. Ketcham.
Librarian,	Richard H. Greene.
Registrar of Pedigrees,	William G. Ver Planck.

Executive Committee.

Ellsworth Eliot, Chairman.

Philip Rhinelander, Isaac Townsend Smith,

Theodore Sutro.

Publication Committee.

Richard H. Greene, Chairman.

Beverley R. Betts, John V. L. Pruyn,

Thomas G. Evans, Samuel S. Purple.

Committee on Biographical Bibliography.

Theophylact B. Bleecker, Chairman.

Howland Pell, Philip R. Voorhees.

Board of Trustees.

Class of 1896.	Class of 1897.	Class of 1898.
Samuel Burhans, Jr.,	Richard H. Greene,	Henry T. Drowne,
James J. Goodwin,	Samuel S. Purple,	Thomas G. Evans,
Edmund A. Hurry,	James Grant Wilson,	Frederick D. Thompson.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

1869–1895.

Presidents.

Henry Reed Stiles . . . 1869–1872
Edward Floyd De Lancey 1873–1876
George Sears Greene . . 1877–1880
Henry Thayer Drowne . 1881–1885
James Grant Wilson . . . 1886–

First Vice-Presidents.

David Parsons Holton, 1869–1870
Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan 1871
Edward Floyd De Lancey 1872
Silvanus Jenkins Macy . . 1873
Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan 1874–1877
Henry Thayer Drowne . 1878–1880
Ellsworth Eliot 1881–1892
Samuel Smith Purple . . 1893–

Second Vice-Presidents.

Seymour Augustus Baker, 1869
Charles Benjamin Moore . 1870
Edward Floyd De Lancey 1871
Sylvanus Jenkins Macy . 1872
George Sears Greene . . 1873–1876
Henry Thayer Drowne . 1877
Ellsworth Eliot, ... 1878–1880
James Grant Wilson . . 1881–1882
George Sears Greene . . 1883
James Grant Wilson . . . 1884–1885
Henry Reed Stiles . . . 1886–1887
Samuel Smith Purple . . 1888–1892
Rufus King 1893–

Corresponding Secretaries.

William Frederic Holcombe 1869–1871
Charles Benjamin Moore . 1872–1881
Henry Reed Stiles . . . 1882–1885
Rufus King 1886–1887
Roswell Randall Hoes . 1888
Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen 1889
Roswell Randall Hoes . 1890–1891
Edmund Abdy Hurry . . 1892–1893
Newland Maynard . . . 1894–

Recording Secretaries.

Samuel Edward Stiles . . 1869
John Stagg Gautier . . . 1870–1871
Elliot Sandford 1871–1872
Martin Hawley Stafford 1873–1875
Charles Carroll Dawson 1875
Edmund Abdy Hurry . . 1876
Rufus King 1877–1878
William Remsen Mulford 1879
Frederick Diodati Thompson 1880
Joseph Outerbridge Brown 1881
Alrick Hubbell Man . . 1882–1884
Oliver Edward Coles . . 1885–1886
Thomas Grier Evans . . . 1886–

Treasurers.

Samuel Smith Purple . . 1869–1877
Rufus King 1878–1880
George Henry Butler . . 1881–1882
Alexander Isaac Cotheal 1883–1884
George Henry Butler . . 1885–1892
William Platt Ketcham . 1892–

Librarians.

William Frederic Holcombe 1869–1870
Seth Hastings Grant . . 1871–1872
Henry Reed Stiles . . . 1873
Joseph Outerbridge Brown 1874–1876
Joseph Henry Petty . . . 1877
Walter Carey Tuckerman 1878
Samuel Burhans, Jr. . . . 1879–1888
Beverley Robinson Betts 1889
Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen 1890–1893
Richard Henry Greene . 1893–

Registrars of Pedigrees.

Samuel Edward Stiles . 1871–1873
Beverley Robinson Betts 1874–1876
Joseph Outerbridge Brown 1877–1880
William Remsen Mulford 1881–1883
Bayard Clarke, Jr., . . . 1884
Joseph Outerbridge Brown 1885
Thomas Grier Evans . . . 1886
Clarence Winthrop Bowen 1887–1888
Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton 1889–1890
Josiah Collins Pumpelly . 1891–1893
Howland Pell 1894
William Gordon Ver Planck 1895–

Trustees.

Samuel Smith Purple . . 1869–
Henry Reed Stiles 1869–1873
William Frederic Holcombe 1869–1872
Edmund Abdy Hurry . . 1876–1879
Rufus King 1877–1881
Henry Thayer Drowne . 1880–
James Grant Wilson . . . 1882–

Trustees—*Continued.*

Seth Hastings Grant . . 1869–1873
Seymour Augustus Baker . . 1869
Samuel Edward Stiles . . 1869
David Parsons Holton . . 1869–1883
Ledyard Bill 1869–1870
Francis Sylvester Hoffman 1869
George Sears Greene . . 1870
Charles Benjamin Moore . 1870–1892
John Stagg Gautier . . . 1870–1871
John Jordan Latting . . . 1870–1886
Martin Hawley Stafford 1871–1875
Elliot Sandford 1872
Matthew Darbyshire Bagg 1873
Edward Floyd De Lancey 1873–1889
Joseph Outerbridge Brown 1874–1881
George Sears Greene . . 1874–1885
Beverley Robinson Betts 1874–1876
Ellsworth Eliot 1882
Henry Reed Stiles . . . 1883–1887
Thomas Henry Edsall . . 1884–1886
Rufus King 1886–1888
Samuel Burhans, Jr. . . . 1887–
Edmund Abdy Hurry . . 1887–
Thomas Clapp Cornell . 1888–1894
Jacob Wendell 1889–1892
William Pitt Robinson . 1890–1892
Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen 1892–1893
William Thomas White . 1893
James Junius Goodwin . . 1893–
Frederick Diodati Thompson 1893–
Richard Henry Greene . 1894–
Thomas Grier Evans . . 1895–

COMMITTEES.

1869–1895.

Executive Committee.

Seth Hastings Grant	1869–1871	Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen	1879–1886
Ledyard Bill	1869	Edmund Abdy Hurry	1880–1881
William Frederick Holcombe	1869–1872	George Henry Butler,	1880
Samuel Edward Stiles	1869	William Henry Lee	1881–1882
George Sears Greene	1870	Frederick Diodati Thompson	1882–1886
Charles Benjamin Moore	1870–1871	Alrick Hubbell Man	1883–1884
Martin Hawley Stafford	1871–1875	Amory Sibley Carhart	1884–1885
John Jordan Latting	1872	Thomas Grier Evans	1885–1887
Elliot Sandford	1872	Thomas Asa Fletcher	1887–1888
Charles Benjamin Moore	1873	James Renwick Gibson, Jr.	1888–1889
Matthew Darbyshire Bagg	1873	Edward Trenchard	1889–1891
David Parsons Holton	1873	William Platt Ketcham	1890–1892
Edmund Abdy Hurry	1774–1876	Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen	1890–1893
Joseph Outerbridge Brown	1874	Richard Henry Greene	1892–1893
Isaac Francis Wood	1875	Howland Pell	1892–1893
Charles Carroll Dawson	1875	Philip Randall Voorhees	1893–1894
Rufus King	1876–1878	William Gordon Ver Planck	1894
William Frederick Holcombe	1876–1877	Isaac Townsend Smith	1894
Ellsworth Elliot	1877–	Theodore Sutro	1895–
William David Schuyler,	1877	Philip Rhinelander	1895–
George Henry Butler,	1878		
Walter Carey Tuckerman	1878–1879		

Publication Committee.

Henry Reed Stiles	1870–1873	Charles Benjamin Moore	1874–1887
Seth Hastings Grant	1870–1873	Beverley Robinson Betts	1875–1883
John Stagg Gautier	1870–1871	Henry Reed Stiles	1883–1887
Samuel Smith Purple	1872–	James Grant Wilson	1884–1887
John Jordan Latting	1872–1886	Beverley Robinson Betts	1887–
Elliot Sandford	1874–1876	Edward Floyd De Lancey	1888–1894

Publication Committee—*Continued.*

Thomas Grier Evans . . 1888–
William Pitt Robinson . 1890–1891
Cephas Brainerd 1892
William Thomas White . 1893
Edmund Adby Hurry . . 1894
Richard Henry Greene . 1895–
John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn 1895–

Committee on Biographical Bibliography.

Charles Benjamin Moore . 1870–1893
Ellsworth Eliot 1870
Martin Hawley Stafford 1870–1873
David Parson Holton . . 1871–1880
Joseph Henry Petty . . . 1874–1878
William Frederic Holcombe 1879–1880
Alrick Hubbell Man . . 1881–1883
Thomas Henry Edsall . . 1884–1886
Theophylact Bache Bleecker, Jr. 1887–
Henry Thayer Drowne . 1888–1894
Theodore Melvin Banta . 1894
Howland Pell 1895–
Philip Randall Voorhees 1895–

THE LIBRARY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

February 27, 1869.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Seymour Augustus Baker, D.D.	Brooklyn	Retired, 1869.
William Frederic Holcombe, M.D.	New York	Life Member, 1894.
David Parsons Holton, M.D.	New York	Died 6 June, 1883.
Henry Reed Stiles, M.D.	New York	Life Member, 1887.
Samuel Edward Stiles,	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1877.

March 7, 1869.

Samuel Smith Purple, M.D	New York	Life Member.
Seth Hastings Grant	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1872.
Edward Chauncey Marshall, A.M.	New York	Resigned May, 1869.
Henry Delevan Paine, M.D.	New York	Died 11 June, 1893.
Martin Hawley Stafford	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1875.

April 2, 1869.

Samuel Bancroft Barlow, M.D.	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1871. Died 28 Feb., 1876.

April 10, 1869.

Ledyard Bill	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1871.
George Sears Greene	U. S. A.	
Abram Oldrin Salter	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1869.

May 1, 1869.

Henry Marvin Benedict, A.B.	Albany	Resigned 31 Dec., 1872.
Benjamin Woodbridge Dwight, Ph.D., LL.D.	Clinton	Died 18 Sept., 1889.
Willard L. Felt	New York	Resigned 1871.
Francis K. Forward Holton, (Mrs. David P.)	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1873.
Sylvanus Jenkins Macy	New York	Life Member.
Edward Payson Fowler, M.D.	New York	Resigned 12 May, 1873.
Henry M. Gardner, Jr.	Brooklyn	Retired 1869.
Alexander Knox	New York	Retired 1878.
John Milton Bancroft	New York	Retired 1869.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Jonathan Marshall	New York	Retired 1873.
John Jordan Latting	New York	Died 16 Dec., 1890.
Charles Benjamin Moore	New York	Life Member. Died 11 Dec., 1893.
Louis F. Warner, M.D.	New York	Life Member.
William Kelly	Rhinebeck	Died 14 Jan. 1872

June 19, 1869.

Elliot Sandford	New York	Resigned 1877.
James Carson Brevoort	Brooklyn	Life Member. Died 7 Dec., 1877.
Samuel Willard Bridgham	New York	Resigned.
Henry Evelyn Pierrepont	Brooklyn	Died 28 March, 1888.
William Adams Reynolds	Rochester	Died—
Othniel S. Williams	Clinton	Died 17 May, 1888.

October 16, 1869.

Joseph Henry Petty	New York	Resigned 1877.
William Coventry Hope Waddell	New York	Died—
Ellsworth Eliot, M.D.	New York	
Isaac Francis Wood, A.B.	New York	Life Member.

October 30, 1869.

William Franklin Coles	New York	Life Member, 1871. Died 24 Dec., 1881.
John Stagg Guatier	New York	Died 2 Oct., 1871.
Benjamin Jenkins Howland	New York	Died 9 Dec., 1874.

November 13, 1869.

Evelyn Pierrepont Bartow, (Rev.)	New York	Retired 1870.
Matthew Clarkson	New York	Life Member.
William Clarkson	New York	Life Member.
Elizabeth Clarkson Jay, Miss	New York	Life Member.

November 27, 1869.

Edward Floyd De Lancey	New York	Life Member.
William Walton Harper	New York	Retired 1877.

January 8, 1870.

Charles Trinder Reynolds	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1874.
Woolsey Johnson, M.D.	New York	Resigned 1874.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Alfred Edgar Martindale Purdy, M.D.	New York . . .	Resigned 1878.
Roswell Daniel Hatch	New York . . .	Resigned 1871.

January 22, 1870.

William Lambert Cogswell . .	New York . . .	Died—
Edward Ruthven Purple . . .	New York . . .	Life Member. Died 20 Jan., 1879.
Robert Willetts	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1870.

February 12, 1870.

Edmund Philo Martin	Brooklyn . . .	Resigned 1871.

February 26, 1870.

Mrs. Leroy Newcomb Shear . .	New York . . .	Retired 1875.

March 12, 1870.

Walter Livingston Cutting . .	New York . . .	Retired 1872.
Frederick Humphreys, M.D.		Retired 1878.

March 26, 1870.

Robert S. Dumont	Morristown, N. J.	Died 30 Dec., 1873.

April 22, 1870.

Joel Munsell	Albany	Life Member. Died 15 Jan., 1880.
Henry Nichol	New York . . .	Retired 1875.
George Frederick Tuttle . . .	New York . . .	Retired 1872.

May 14, 1870.

Edward Holland Nichol . . .	New York . . .	Retired 1875.
Almerin Henry Winslow	Chicago, Ill. . .	Died 10 May, 1886.

October 22, 1870.

Matthew Darbyshire Bagg, A. M.	New York . . .	Resigned 27 June, 1877. Died 1 Jan., 1881.
Clifford Augustus Hand	New York . . .	

November 12, 1870.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Charles Lincoln Livingston, . .	New York . . .	Life Member. 31 Jan., 1872.
Beverly Robinson Betts (Rev.) .	New York . . .	Life Member. 27 Dec., 1893.

November 26, 1870.

Henry De Forest	New York . . .	Died 18 Nov., 1889.
Charles Gerard Havens	New York . . .	Died 7 Jan., 1888.
John Abeel Weeks	New York . . .	

December 24, 1870.

Theodorus Bailey Myers . . .	New York . . .	Died 16 June, 1888.

January 14, 1871.

Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, M.D., LL.D.	Life Member, 1877. Died 27 May, 1880.

February 25, 1871.

Henry G. Coggeshall	New York . . .	Died—
James Thomas King	New York . . .	Retired 1874.

April 22, 1871.

Philip Livingston Van Rensselaer .	New York . . .	Died 10 March, 1873.

May 13, 1871.

Johnston Livingston	New York . . .	Life Member.
Douglas Merritt, ...	New York . . .	Life Member.

October 28, 1871.

George Read Mallory	New York . . .	Retired 1874.
Otis Dwight Swan	New York . . .	Retired 1876.
Benjamin Lincoln Swan (Rev) . .	Oyster Bay, L. I.	Resigned 1 July, 1876.
Edmund Thomas Smith	St. James, L. I. .	Retired 1876.
Abram Wakeman	New York . . .	Retired 1876.
Thomas Ferdinand Youngs . . .	New York . . .	Retired 1879.

November 11, 1871.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Henry Joel Scudder, A.M., LL.D.,	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1878. Died 1883.

January 13, 1872.

Charles Ludlow Livingston . .	New York . . .	Life Member. Died 1873.

February 10, 1872.

John Divine Jones	New York . . .	Life Member.

February 24, 1872.

Joseph Edmund Buckley	New York . . .	Resigned 10 June, 1877.

May 11, 1872.

Richard Hartshorne Bowne . .	New York . . .	Life Member. 1880. Died 1881.

May 25, 1872.

Joseph Outerbridge Brown . . .	New York . . .	Died 5 May, 1894.

June 8, 1872.

Robert Safford Hale, LL. D. . .	New York . . .	Resigned 28 Nov., 1879. Died 14 Dec., 1881.

November 23, 1872.

Stuyvesant Fish Morris, M.D. . .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1875.

February 8, 1873.

Charles Thorn Cromwell . . .	Rye	Died 1893.
Thomas Addis Emmett, M.D. . .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1878.
Ethan Allen Doty	Brooklyn . . .	

April 12, 1873.

Edmund Abdy Hurry, A.M., LL.B.	New York . . .	
Samuel William Johnson	New York . . .	Retired 1880.
William Henry Helme Moore .	New York . . .	Life Member.

November 11, 1871.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Henry Joel Scudder, A.M., LL.D.,	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1878. Died 1883.

January 13, 1872.

Charles Ludlow Livingston . .	New York . . .	Life Member. Died 1873.

February 10, 1872.

John Divine Jones	New York . . .	Life Member.

February 24, 1872.

Joseph Edmund Buckley	New York . . .	Resigned 10 June, 1877.

May 11, 1872.

Richard Hartshorne Bowne . .	New York . . .	Life Member. 1880. Died 1881.

May 25, 1872.

Joseph Outerbridge Brown . . .	New York . . .	Died 5 May, 1894.

June 8, 1872.

Robert Safford Hale, LL. D. . .	New York . . .	Resigned 28 Nov., 1879. Died 14 Dec., 1881.

November 23, 1872.

Stuyvesant Fish Morris, M.D. . .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1875.

February 8, 1873.

Charles Thorn Cromwell . . .	Rye	Died 1893.
Thomas Addis Emmett, M.D. . .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1878.
Ethan Allen Doty	Brooklyn . . .	

April 12, 1873.

Edmund Abdy Hurry, A.M., LL.B.	New York . . .	
Samuel William Johnson	New York . . .	Retired 1880.
William Henry Helme Moore .	New York . . .	Life Member.

April 27, 1873.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Abraham Sutton Underhill . .	New York . . .	Died 13 Dec., 1881.

May 24, 1873.

John Adriance	New York . . .	Died 3 Nov., 1874.
Charles Edward Strong, A.M., .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1878.

June 14, 1873.

Edgar Ketcham	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1877.

March 11, 1874.

Morey Hale Bartow	New York . . .	Life Member, 1881. Died 24 Dec., 1887.

May 13, 1874.

Samuel Peters Bell	New York . . .	Died 1892.

May 27, 1874.

Bache McEvers Emmett, M.D. .	New York . . .	Resigned 22 Dec., 1875.
George Landon Ingraham, LL.B.	New York . . .	Retired 1886.
Stephen Whitney Phoenix . . .	New York . . .	Life Member. Died 3 Nov., 1881.
Egbert Lodevickers Viele . .	New York . . .	Retired 1878.

June 10, 1874.

Maturin Livingston Delafield .	New York . . .	Life Member.
John Buckley, Jr.	New York . . .	Retired 1876.
John Lawrence Eustice	New York . . .	Resigned 24 Dec. 1877.
Rufus King	Yonkers . . .	

June 24, 1874.

Lewis B. Brasher	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1875.
Marshall Paddock Stafford . .	New York . . .	Retired 1879.
Thomas Lawrence Wells . . .	New York . . .	Retired 1875.

October 28, 1874.

Isaac John Greenwood	New York . . .	
Spencer D. Schuyler	New York . . .	Retired 1876.

November 22, 1874.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
George H. Brewster	New York	Retired 1884.
William Poillon	New York	Life Member, 1893.
William David Schuyler, M.D.	New York	Died 31 Dec., 1887.
Charles Carroll Dawson	New York	Resigned 14 March, 1877.
Solomon Townsend	Oyster Bay, L. I.	Died 2 April, 1880.

January 27, 1875.

Francis Tillou	New York	Died 18 April, 1876.

February 24, 1875.

James Woolsey Palmer, Jr.	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1876.

April 14, 1875.

Henry Thayer Drowne,	New York	Life Member.

May 12, 1875.

John Ward	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1891.
Isaac Walker Maclay	New York	Resigned Sept., 1888.

June 9, 1875.

Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler	New York	Retired 1877.

November, 1875.

Bentley Douglas Hasell	New York	Life Member.

December 8, 1875.

John N. Hecker	New York	Retired 1877.

December 22, 1875.

Richard Carman Coombes	New York	
George Albert Halsey	New York	Died April, 1874.

April 12, 1876.

Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen	New York	Died 29 March, 1893.
James Westervelt Quackinbush	Hackensack, N. J.	Retired 1877.

June 28, 1876.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
John Shrady, M.D.	New York . . .	

November 24, 1876.

Francis Hustace, M. D.	New York . . .	Resigned 24 Nov., 1882

January 24, 1877.

Asahel Norton Brockway, M.D. .	New York . . .	Resigned 11 Dec., 1893.

February 28, 1877.

Walter Carey Tuckerman . . .	New York . . .	Died 18 April, 1894.

October 10, 1877.

Frederick Diodati Thompson . .	New York . . .	Life Member.

November 14, 1877.

George Henry Butler, M.D. . .	New York . . .	Life Member, 1892.
Alexander Isaac Cotheal . . .	New York . . .	Died 25 Feb., 1894.
Charles H. Houseman	New York . . .	Retired 1883.

December 20, 1877.

Gideon Lee Tooker	New York . . .	Retired 1879.
Homer Crane Blake	U. S. N. . . .	Died 21 Jan., 1880.

March 27, 1878.

Lyman Rhoades	New York . . .	Resigned 24 Feb., 1882.

April 2, 1878.

Benjamin Doughty Hicks . . .	Old Westbury, L. I.	Resigned 31 Dec., 1880.

April 23, 1878.

Jacob Harsen Purdy, ...	New York . . .	Resigned 22 Jan., 1886.
Benjamin Greene Arnold . . .	New York . . .	Retired 1881. Died 10 Dec., 1894.

November 14, 1873.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
William Remsen Mulford (Rev.)	New York . . .	Life Member, 1887.
Samuel Burhans, Jr.	New York . . .	

January 8, 1880.

Annie Elizabeth Boutecon Shepard (Miss).	New York . . .	Retired 1880
Jay Sedgwick	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1880.

January 23, 1880.

James Grant Wilson, D. C. L. . .	New York . . .	Life Member.
Alrick Hubbel Man, ...	New York . . .	Life Member, 1892.

February 13, 1880.

Bayard Clarke, Jr.	New York . . .	Life Member, 1893.
Orlando Bronson Potter . . .	New York . . .	Died 3 Jan., 1894.

March 26, 1880.

Thomas Henry Edsall	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1887.
William Henry Lee	New York . . .	Died 9 April, 1895.
Randolph Wanton Townsend .	New York . . .	
Seymour Rhodes	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1880.

May 14, 1880.

William Loring Andrews . . .	New York . . .	Resigned 22 April, 1887.

December 24, 1880.

Elias William Van Voorhis . .	New York . . .	Died 21 Sept. 1892.
Cornelius Vanderbilt	New York . . .	
Caroline Gallup Reed (Mrs. Sylvanus).	New York . . .	

January 28, 1881.

Martha Joanna Reade Nash Lamb (Mrs. Charles A.).	New York . . .	Died 3 Jan., 1893.
John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn	Albany	Life Member, 1891.

February 11, 1881.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	MEMBERSHIP CEASED.
JOHN JAY	New York . . .	Died 5 May, 1894.
GEORGE H. PEABODY	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1887.
JOHN HENRY PELL, A.M.	New York . . .	

March 11, 1881.

DANIEL HOOGLAND CARPENTER		Resigned 31 Dec., 1887.

June 10, 1881.

WILLIAM ROYCE ALLEN	New York . . .	Died 13 Feb., 1883.

November 11, 1881.

AMORY SIBLEY CARHART	Brooklyn . . .	Life Member.
EDWARDS HALL, M.D.	New York . . .	Resigned 10 Dec., 1886.
ISAAC LAWRENCE	New York . . .	

December 9, 1881.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR . . .	New York . . .	Life Member.
ROBERT FORSYTH BIXBY	New York . . .	Life Member.
JAMES E. CRANE	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1885.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON LUDLOW . .	New York . . .	Life Member.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT	New York . . .	Resigned 15 Feb., 1890.
EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN	New York . . .	Life Member.
MORRIS DECKER STEVENS	New York . . .	

May 26, 1882.

JOHN FITCH	New York . . .	Died 1 Sept., 1889.

May 11, 1883.

LEIGHTON WILLIAMS (REV.), A.M. .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1889.

February 8, 1884.

FRANK D'AULTE	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1888.
GEORGE WASHINGTON SCHUYLER .	Ithaca, N. Y. . .	Died March 29, 1888.

October 24, 1884.

OLIVER EDWARD COLES	Jersey City, N. J.	Retired 1885.
THOMAS GRIER EVANS, ...	New York . . .	

January 23, 1885.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Isaac Parish Smith	New York . . .	

February 13, 1885.

Thomas Asa Fletcher, D.D.S . .	New York . . .	

March 13, 1885.

Franklin Couch	Peekskill . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1885.

March 27, 1885.

Martha Bayard Dodd Stevens (Mrs. Edwin A.).	Castle Point, N. J.	
Benjamin Hazard Field	New York . . .	Life Member. Died 17 March, 1893.

April 24, 1885.

Samuel Oakley Vanderpool . .	New York . . .	Retired 1886.

May 8, 1885.

Frederick Erastus Hyde, M.D. .	New York . . .	

June 26, 1885.

William Austin	New York . . .	

January 7, 1886.

William Thomas White, M.D. .	New York . . .	Died 17 Sept., 1893.

January 22, 1886.

Edmund Samuel Foster Arnold, M.D.	New York . . .	
Elbridge Thomas Gerry	New York . . .	Life Member.

February 12, 1886.

Allen Thorndyke Rice	New York . . .	Died 16 May, 1889.
John Meredith Read	New York . . .	Life Member.
Clarence Winthrop Bowen . .	New York . . .	Life Member.

November 26, 1886.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Edgar De Valcourt Vermont, L.L. M.	Tivoli	Resigned 31 Dec., 1886.
Theodore Melvin Banta . . .	Brooklyn . . .	
Theophylact Bache Bleecker, Jr.	New York . . .	

December 10, 1886.

James Renwick Gibson, Jr. . . .	New York . . .	Died 4 March, 1890.
Charles Kellogg	New York . . .	Died 28 Oct., 1892.

January 14, 1887.

Raimund Von Horrum-Schramm, LL. D.	New York . . .	Resigned Jan. 1889.
William Worthen Appleton . .	New York . . .	
Daniel Appleton	New York . . .	

April 22, 1887.

Edward Braman	Hyde Park . .	

October 14, 1887.

Thomas Lincoln Casey	U. S. A.	Resigned 20 April, 1889.
William Pitt Robinson	New York . . .	

October 28, 1887.

Thomas Clapp Cornell	Yonkers . . .	Died 29 Dec., 1894.

Jan. 13, 1888.

Benjamin Doughty Hicks	Old Westbury, L.I.	Life Member.

April 13, 1888.

Roswell Randall Hoes (Rev.) .	U. S. N. . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1890.

April 27, 1888.

John Silas White, LL. D.	New York . . .	Resigned 1 Feb., 1892.

May 25, 1888.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Timothy Dix Bolles	U. S. N.	Died 23 Aug., 1892.
John Edwin Stilwell, M.D.	New York	

June 8, 1888.

Jacob Wendell	New York	Life Member.

October 12, 1888.

Levi Parsons Morton	New York	
José Francis di Navarro,	New York	Life Member.
Thomas Powell Fowler	New York	Resigned 1891.
Floyd Clarkson	New York	Died 2 Jan., 1894.
Alexander Mackay Smith (Rev.)	New York	Resigned 17 Feb., 1893.
Isaac Townsend Smith	New York	
John Ward	New York	Resigned 11 Dec., 1891.
John Pierpont Morgan	New York	Life Member.
Henry Bergh	New York	Resigned 6 Jan., 1891.

November 9, 1888.

Margaret Herbert Mather (Mrs. De Witt C.).	Bound Brook, N. J.	Retired 1891.
Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger	New York	
Katharine Newton Youmans (Mrs. Edward L.).	New York	Died 29 Aug., 1894.
David Bradley Lee	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1890.
John Busteed Ireland	New York	
Edward Dale Appleton	New York	
Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton (Rev.).	New York	Resigned 3 Dec., 1892.
Charles Finney Clark	New York	
Bayard Tuckerman	New York	Resigned 22 May, 1893.
Thomas Rutter	New York	
Edward Trenchard	New York	Resigned 31 Dec., 1891.
Russell Sage	New York	

November 23, 1888.

Salem Howe Wales	New York	Resigned Jan., 1890.
Hooper Cumming Van Vorst	New York	Died 26 Oct., 1889.
Alfred Ronald Conkling	New York	
William Gilbert Davies	New York	

December 14, 1888.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Emilie Ketchum Platt Owen (Mrs. Thomas J.).	New York . . .	Life Member.
Herbert De Nyse Lloyd	New York . . .	
William Earl Dodge	New York . . .	
Mary Macrae Stuart (Mrs. Robert L.).	New York . . .	Life Member. Died 30 Dec., 1891.
George Bliss	New York . . .	
Collis Potter Huntington . . .	New York . . .	
Edward Francis Winslow . . .	New York . . .	Life Member.

December 21, 1888.

Floyd Ferris	New York . . .	
George Hutchinson Smith (Rev.)	New York . . .	Resigned 10 Jan., 1891.
Frederick Samuel Tallmadge .	New York . . .	
Frederick William Seward . .	Montrose . . .	
George Crawford Beekman . .	Freehold, N. J. .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1888.
Alphonso Trumpbour Clearwater	Kingston . . .	
Cephas Brainerd	New York . . .	
Janet Van Rensselaer Townsend (Mrs. Howard).	New York . . .	
James Congdell Fargo	New York . . .	
Charles Henry Adams	New York . . .	
Morris Ketchum Jesup	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1893.
Cornelius Cornelissen Cuyler .	New York . . .	
Samuel Decker Coyendall . .	Rondout . . .	Life Member.
Charles Lytle Lamberton . . .	New York . . .	Resigned 2 Jan., 1895.

January 9, 1889.

Beverley Oliver Kinnear, M.D.	New York . . .	Retired 1889.
George Frederick Cornell . .	New York . . .	Resigned 6 Feb., 1894.
Byam Kirby Stevens	New York . . .	Life Member.
Cornelius Bishop Smith, D.D. . .	New York . . .	
Augustus Sidney Kidder	New York . . .	Retired 1889.

January 11, 1889.

William Scudder Stryker . . .	Trenton, N. J. .	
Cortlandt Parker	Newark, N. J. .	
John Schureman Sutphen	New York . . .	Resigned 9 Jan., 1891.
Henry Hathorn Arthur	New York . . .	Resigned 16 Nov., 1892.
*William Maison Dubois	White Plains . . .	

* Formerly named William Maison Skinner.

January 18, 1889.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Henry Gurdon Marquand . . .	New York . . .	Resigned 18 Jan., 1894.
James Roseburgh Leaming, M.D. .	New York . . .	Died 5 Dec., 1892.

February 1, 1889.

John Herbert Claiborne, M.D. .	New York . . .	Resigned 13 Dec., 1894.
William E. Montgomery	New York . . .	Resigned 18 Jan., 1894.

February 15, 1889.

Aurelia Davis Schoonmaker (Mrs. Lucas E.).	New York . . .	
Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen . . .	New York . . .	Retired 1889.

March 1, 1889.

Hiram Radcliff Romeyn	New York . . .	

March 15, 1889.

William Platt Ketcham, A.M., LL. B.	New York . . .	
Samuel Victor Constant	New York . . .	Life Member.
Jerrie A. Van Auken	Gloversville . .	Retired 1891.

April 12, 1889.

Woolsey Rogers Hopkins . . .	Stamford, Conn.	
Henry Lawrence Burnett . . .	New York . . .	Resigned 1 Feb., 1892.
Robert Schell	New York . . .	Resigned 1 Feb., 1892.
Francis Johnstone Hopson, A.M., LL. B.	New York . . .	
George Gosman De Witt, A.M., LL. B.	New York . . .	
Satterlee Swartwout	Stamford, Conn.	Retired 1890.
Inglis Stuart	New York . . .	Resigned 29 June, 1892.

April 26, 1889.

Arthur Brooks (Rev.), A.M. . . .	New York . . .	Life Member.

May 24, 1889.

Philip Sherwood Smith	Buffalo	

October 25, 1889.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
William Ezra Ketcham (Rev) . .	New York . . .	
Robert Ludlow Fowler	New York . . .	Resigned 9 April, 1890.
Anson Phelps Stokes	New York . . .	
Frederick DePeyster Foster, .	New York . . .	Resigned 3 April, 1891.

November 8, 1889.

Cornelius Nevius Hoagland, M.D.	Brooklyn, L. I. .	Life Member.
George West Van Siclen . . .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1893.
Warner Van Norden	New York . . .	
Catharine Romana Marsiglia Baetjer (Mrs. Herman).	New York . . .	
John Peter Haines	New York . . .	
Octavius Augustus White, M.D. .	New York . . .	Resigned 24 Nov., 1892.

November 22, 1889.

Joseph James Little	New York . . .	
Ester Van Ysen Herrman (Mrs. Henry).	. . . . .	Life Member.
Oscar Kennett Lyle	Brooklyn, L. I. .	Resigned 5 Jan., 1891.
Charles Montgomery Vail . . .	New York . . .	
Charles Winegar Crispell, M.D.	Rondout . . .	
Edward Herbert Noyes	New York . . .	
Theodore Frelinghuysen Reed .	Spring Valley .	

December 13, 1889.

Albert Ross Parsons	Garden City, L. I.	

January 8, 1890.

Albert Austin Davis, M.D. . . .	New York . . .	
Charles Augustus Schermerhorn	New York . . .	Resigned 1 Nov., 1893.
Eba Anderson Lawton (Mrs. James M.).	New York . . .	Life Member.
Henry Wyckoff Leroy	New York . . .	Resigned 7 Feb., 1895.

January 24, 1890.

James Junius Goodwin	New York . . .	Life Member.
Augustine David Lawrence Jewett, D.D.	New York . . .	Life Member.
Daniel Tompkins Stevens . . .	New York . . .	

February 14, 1890.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
James Muncaster Brown . . .	New York . . .	Life Member. Died 19 July, 1890.
Frederick Kelley Gaston . . .	New York . . .	
John Franklin Plummer	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1894.

March 14, 1890.

Howland Pell	New York . . .	Life Member.

April 11, 1890.

Gerald Napier Stanton	New York . . .	
James Henry Smith	New York . . .	
Allston Gerry	New York . . .	Resigned 12 Dec., 1894.

June 13, 1890.

Killian Van Rensselaer . . .	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1890.
Anne Hasbrouck (Miss)	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1890.
John Davison Flower	New York . . .	Life Member.
Hamilton Rogers Fairfax . . .	New York . . .	
George Arnold Hearn	New York . . .	
Josiah Collins Pumpelly . . .	New York . . .	

November, 14, 1890.

Theodore Wyckoff Welles, D.D.	Paterson, N. J.	
Philip Randall Voorhees, . . .	New York . . .	
Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten	New York . . .	Life Member.

January 7, 1891.

William Rhinelander	New York . . .	Life Member, 1894.
John Jackson Riker	New York . . .	
Richard Henry Greene, A.M., LL. B.	New York . . .	
Horace Russell, A.B.	New York . . .	Life Member.
Woolsey Hopkins, M.D.	New York . . .	

February 27, 1891.

Mary Ann Hart (Mrs. Coleridge)	New York . . .	Died 21 July, 1892.
Carrie Allen Middlebrook (Miss)	New York . . .	Resigned 31 Dec., 1892.
Charles William Darling . . .	Utica, N. Y. . .	Resigned 9 June, 1892.
William Collins Whitney, A.M., LL. D.	New York . . .	Resigned 12 Jan., 1893.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Henry Day, A.B.	New York	Died 9 Jan., 1893.
Stephen Benton Elkins,	New York	
William Gordon Ver Planck, B.S.	New York	
Appleton Morgan	New York	Retired 1891.
Lawrence Turnure	New York	
Eugene Augustus Hoffman, S.T.D.	New York	

March 27, 1891.

James Marsland Lawton	New York	Life Member. Died 20 Feb., 1895.
John Alsop King	New York	Life Member.
Robert Barnwell Roosevelt	New York	Resigned 29 Jan., 1892.

April 24, 1891.

Edward Myers	West Farms	
William Paterson	Perth Amboy, N. J.	
William Miller Este	New York	
Katharine Berry di Zérèga (Mrs. John A.).	New York	

June 5, 1891.

Lewis Alfred Williams	New York	Resigned 31 Dec. 1892
Joseph Jermain Slocum	New York	

November 13, 1891.

Samuel Willard Bridgham	New York	Resigned 29 Oct., 1892.
Newland Maynard, D.D.	New York	
Jacques Reich	New York	Resigned 9 Dec., 1893.
Francis Guy Saltonstall	New York	

December 11, 1891.

Henry Bedlow	Newport, R. I.	
William Augustus Boyd	New York	Retired 1892.
Adrian Carl Pickhardt	New York	

January 8, 1892.

Arthur Sandys	Allentown, Pa.	

February 12, 1892.

Frederick William Vanderbilt	New York	Life Member.
George Pellew, A.B., LL.B.	New York	Died 18 Feb., 1892.
Eugene Lawrence	New York	Died 17 Aug., 1894.

February 26, 1892.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
William Henry Harrison, A.M. .	New York . . .	Died 25 March, 1892.

March 11, 1892.

Gilbert Ray Hawes, A.B., LL. B., .	New York . . .	Life Member, 1895.
James Cornelius Aikin	New York . . .	

April 8, 1892.

Alister Greene, A.B., LL. B., . .	New York . . .	
John Henry Boynton	New York . . .	Died 1 April, 1894.
Thomas Egleston, A.M., E.M., LL. D.	New York . . .	Life Member.

April 22, 1892.

Langdon Greenwood, A.M. . . .	New York . . .	
Ferdinand Pinney Earle . . .	New York . . .	
Lilly Jones Earle (Mrs. Ferdinand P.	New York . . .	
Gilbert Smith Coddington . . .	New York . . .	Life Member.

May 13, 1892.

William Edward Ver Planck . .	New York . . .	

November 11, 1892.

David Gardiner , ...	New York . . .	
Francis Child Nicholas	New York . . .	

December 9, 1892.

Edward Doubleday Harris . . .	New York . . .	
Gabriel Grant, A.M., M.D. . . .	New York . . .	
Andrew Hutchins Mickle Saltonstall.*	Berkeley Springs, W. Va.	
Teunis Dimon Huntting	Brooklyn . . .	

February 10, 1893.

Bashford Dean, Ph.D.	New York . . .	
William Watts Sherman	New York . . .	Life Member.
Philip Rhinelander	New York . . .	Life Member.

*Formerly named Andrew Hutchins Mickle.

February 24, 1893.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	MEMBERSHIP CEASED.
JAMES HENRY VAN GELDER, A.M., LL. D.	New York . . .	

March 10, 1893.

LYMAN RHOADES	New York . . .	

March 24, 1893.

BESSIE THAYER SYPHER (MISS)* . .	New York . . .	
JASPER VAN VLECK	New York . . .	

May 12, 1893.

EDWIN FRANCIS HYDE	New York . . .	
RICHARD JOHN LEGGAT	New York . . .	
TOBIAS ALEXANDER WRIGHT . . .	New York . . .	

May 26, 1893.

LUCAS BRODHEAD	Spring Station, Ky.	
MARGARET MORRIS NORWOOD (MISS)	New York . . .	Life Member.

July 13, 1893.

ELIZABETH WARD DOREMUS (MRS. CHARLES A.).	New York . . .	Resigned 31 May, 1894.
FRANCIS EFFINGHAM LAIMBEER .	New York . . .	
SAMUEL PUTMAN AVERY	New York . . .	Life Member.
STEPHEN SAMUEL HAIGHT	West Farms . .	Resigned 17 Jan. 1894.

September 22, 1893.

ROSELL LEWELLYN RICHARDSON .	New York . . .	
FREDERICK HAVILAND	New York . . .	
MARY MILDRED WILLIAMS (MISS) .	Nyack	

October 13, 1893.

ISAAC HULL PLATT, M.D.	Lakewood, N. J. .	
THOMAS EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE, M.D.	New York . . .	

*Married Charles C. Marsh.

October 26, 1893.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased
Charles Wyllys Cass	New York	
Richard Thurston Greene	New York	
Richard Kalish, M.D.	New York	

November 10, 1893.

Alexander Crawford Chenowith	New York	
Hector Craig Fitz Randolph, M.A.	New York	

November 24, 1893.

Morris Patterson Ferris	New York	
Frederick George Swan	New York	
Georgie Harrington Boyden St. John (Mrs. Gamaliel C.)	New York	
Ellen Hardin Walworth (Mrs. Mansfield T.)	New York	
Cyrus La Rue Munson, M.A., LL. B.	Williamsport, Pa.	

December 8, 1893.

William Monro Corwin	Newark, N. J.	
John Edward Marsh	New York	
Andrew Carnegie	New York	
William Rich Hutton	New York	

December 22, 1893.

Theodore Sutro, A B., LL. B.	New York	
Henry Graff Trevor	New York	Life Member.
Lucy Dubois Akerly (Miss)	Newburgh	

January 4, 1894.

Moore Langdon Bird, M.D.	New York	

January 12, 1894.

Alexander John Reid	Brooklyn	
Leonidas Coleman Williams	New York	
John Targee Sill	New York	Life Member.

January 17, 1894.

William Adams Kissam	New York	Life Member.
George William Cocks	Glen Cove, L. I.	

January 25, 1894.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Charles Arthur Greene	Summit, N. J.	

February 9, 1894.

William Milne Grinnell, A.B. .	New York . . .	
Mary Wright Wootton (Mrs.) . .	New York . . .	
William Fitch Dewey	Toledo, O. . .	
Margaret Innis Young (Mrs. William H.)	Poughkeepsie .	
Charles Frederick Chandler, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., F.C.S.	New York . . .	
Stancliff Bazen Downes	New York . . .	

February 13, 1894.

Cornelia Catharine Jay Dyer (Mrs.)	New York . . .	Life Member.
Mary Close Purple (Miss) . . .	New York . . .	Life Member.
Elizabeth Romaine McMillan Stanton (Mrs. John).	New York . . .	

March 9, 1894.

Albert Crane	New York . . .	Life Member.
David Harris Underhill	Brooklyn . . .	
Reba Bird Whitfield (Miss) . .	New York . . .	
Nathaniel Augustus Boynton . .	New York . . .	

April 13, 1894.

George Stedman Comstock . . .	Mechanicsburgh, Pa.
Katharine Searle Mac Cartney (Mrs. William H.).	Wilkesbarre, Pa.

April 27, 1894.

Caleb Andrew Dyer	Orient, L. I. . .	
Frederick Aycrigg Pell, A.M. .	New York . . .	
Charles Crozat Converse . . .	Highwood, N. J. .	
William Russell Grace	New York . . .	
Thomas Lemuel James	New York . . .	
Charles Finney Cox	New York . . .	
John Reynolds Totten	New York . . .	
Edward Loudon Norton	New York . . .	

May 25, 1894.

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
Timothy Matlack Cheesman, A.M., M.D.	New York . . .	
Thomas Franklin Brownell, A.M.	New York . . .	
Jennie Gardner Aycrigg (Miss) .	New York . . .	

October 12, 1894.

George Watkinson	Colchester, Conn.	Life Member.
Frederick William Bailey . .	New Haven, Conn.	
Frank Tracy Robinson (Mrs.) . .	New York . . .	
Francis Hartman Markoe, M.D. .	New York . . .	
Martha Mallery Homan (Mrs. George W.)	Greenport, L. I. .	
William Outis Allison	New York . . .	
Robert McAllister Lloyd . . .	New York . . .	
Henry Rutgers Remson Coles .	Huntington, L. I.	
Fulton Paul	Hudson	
Harold Eldredge Spencer . .	Tarrytown . . .	

November 9, 1894.

Bowen Whiting Pierson	New York . . .	
Clarence Aubrey Rundall . . .	Brewster . . .	
Hamilton Bullock Tompkins . .	New York . . .	

November 23, 1894.

Arthur McMasters Goadby . .	New York . . .	
John Cornell (Rev.)	Washington, D. C.	
James Hill Townsend	Sing Sing, N. Y.	
Sarah Whitlock Bonnett Pennell (Mrs. George C.)	Elizabeth, N. J. .	

December 28, 1894.

Thomas Whittaker	New York . . .	Life Member.
Meletiah Everett Dwight, M.D.	Plainfield, N. J. .	Life Member.
Mary Elizabeth Perkins (Miss) .	Norwich, Conn. .	
Theodore Hoe Mead	New York . . .	

January 25, 1895.

Henry Stanton	New York . . .	
Edward Clinton Lee	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Ellen M. Dunlap Hopkins (Mrs.)	New York . . .	

Name.	Residence.	Membership Ceased.
John Henry Starin	New York . . .	
Frances Chester White Hartley, (Mrs. Marcellus).	New York . . .	
Henry Hardwicke	New York . . .	

March 8, 1895.

Levantia White Cox Boardman (Mrs. Landsdale)	New York . . .	
Elizabeth Moore Bowron (Mrs. Henry S.)	Sing Sing . . .	
Alice Jackson Bradford (Mrs. Nathaniel G., jr.)	New York . . .	
William Decatur Parsons . . .	New York . . .	
Elizabeth Remsen (Miss)	New York . . .	
Katharine Euphemia Turnbull (Miss)	New York . . .	Life Member.
Henry Hobart Vail	New York . . .	
William Watts Jones Warren .	New York . . .	
De Witt Clinton Weld, Jr. . . .	New York . . .	
Anna Rathbone Cheeseborough Wildey (Mrs. Pierre W.)	New York . . .	
Charles Burr Todd	Redding, Conn. .	
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